

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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USSR ECHO II CLASS SUBMARINE SPOTTED OFF KYUSHU

OW081055 Tokyo KYODO in English 1035 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Dec 8 (KYODO) -- A Soviet nuclear-powered submarine surfaced and sailed southward in an apparent "demonstration action" in the East China Sea west of Kyushu Tuesday morning, the Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) said. The MSDF said one of its antisubmarine flying boats spotted the 5,800-ton Echo II class nuclear-powered sub in the East China Sea about 80 kilometers west of Fukue Island in the Goto Islands, Nagasaki Prefecture, around 10 a.m. It was the first time for the MSDF to spot a Soviet attack N-powered submarine capable of carrying nuclear cruise missiles.

The submarines, believed to have sailed southward through the Straits of Tsushima from Vladivostok, surfaced and sailed southward at a speed of about six knots and then submerged again in waters about 100 kilometers southwest of Fukue Island at 12:18 p.m., the MSDF said. The submarine was spotted at a point where the sea is 250 to 350 meters deep in an area believed to be crawling with Soviet and U.S. nuclear-powered submarines.

LOAN AGREEMENT FOR SOVIET PIPE IMPORTS SIGNED

OW300153 Tokyo KYODO in English 0137 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 30 (KYODO) -- Japan has agreed to extend a yen 80 billion (about \$371 million) loan to the Soviet Union to finance its import of 700,000 metric tons of large-diameter steel pipes from Japan, bank and mill sources said Monday.

A spokesman for the governmental Export-Import Bank of Japan (Eximbank) told KYODO NEWS SERVICE that representatives of the bank and the Soviet Government signed a protocol in Tokyo Sunday for extension of a yen loan to the Soviet Bank for Foreign Trade. The spokesman said Susumu Nakamura, deputy president of the Eximbank, signed for the bank and Yuriy L. Brezhnev, first deputy minister of foreign trade and son of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, for the Soviet bank.

The bank sources said the yen loan -- of five years' duration -- will carry interest at an annual rate of 8 percent, the same as the minimum export credit interest laid down by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in its previous guidelines, applied until November 15.

The new OECD guidelines call for a minimum interest of 9.25 percent per annum, effective November 16. However, since negotiations got under way before the revised guidelines went into effect, the previous minimum interest would apply in this case, the sources said.

Japan's big four steelmakers Friday agreed to furnish the Soviet Iron and Steel Products Export-Import Corporation (V/O Promsyrye Import) with 700,000 tons of 56-inch-diameter steel pipes for shipment between next April and December, mill sources said. The four mills are Nippon Steel Corp, Nippon Kokan K.K., Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd and Kawasaki Steel Corp.

U.S. ENVOY PAYS COURTESY CALL ON DEFENSE CHIEF

OW021335 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 2 (KYODO) -- U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield Wednesday expressed his strong hope that a pay hike for Japan's Self-Defense Forces slated for next year would fall outside the government's self-imposed 7.5 percent on defense expenditure increases. Mansfield conveyed the hope when he paid a rare courtesy call on the newly appointed director general of the Defense Agency, Soichiro Ito.

Mansfield was quoted by officials as saying that he had felt reassured by a statement by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Tuesday that the projected 7.5 percent increase might not include the annual raise for self-defense force personnel. Suzuki had said at a press conference that the annual pay boost was not taken into account when the defense budget request was worked out and that he did not know whether next year's defense spending would increase by more than 7.5 percent.

Ito replied to the American ambassador that he would do his utmost to realize the 7.5 percent increase exclusive of the wage hike, though considerable effort would be necessary for success due to the severe financial position, according to the officials. The national Defense Council will meet Friday to discuss the 1982 defense budget, government sources said. Defense Agency officials will explain major items in their shopping list to the Cabinet ministers concerned at the meeting.

Mansfield said Wednesday that he valued Japan's remarkable and solid efforts to build up its military capability over the last 11 years and that he hoped Japan would continue those efforts, the officials said. The ambassador was quoted as telling Ito that the U.S.-Japan relation was the most important bilateral relation the United States was maintaining. The defense chief told Mansfield that Japan's tie with the United States was the basic axis of its foreign and defense policy, according to the officials.

Defense Agency sources said the unusual courtesy call by the U.S. ambassador on the new director general of the Defense Agency immediately after the latter's inauguration indicated strong U.S. concern about defense spending developments.

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER PLEDGES FUTURE U.S. VISIT

OW010015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0005 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 1 (KYODO) -- New Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi revealed his intention Monday night to visit the United States at an appropriate time in the future. In a press conference held at the Foreign Ministry, Sakurauchi said he will go to the U.S. when there is an opportunity, although he believed there is no need to make the visit in haste.

Sakurauchi, who was secretary general of the Liberal-Democratic Party before his appointment as foreign minister, said he did not believe Japan-U.S. relations are in an awkward state at present; adding the two countries only are expressing views frankly as allies.

On Japan's defense efforts, the foreign minister said he plans to deal with the matter by taking into account the peculiar circumstances of Japan, such as constitutional restrictions, and the general outline of the defense buildup program.

On trade imbalance with the U.S. and Europe, he said it is important to work for a balance through expansion of trade. He believed the way can be opened for correction of the trade imbalance if Japan made efforts for opening of its market.

Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry sources said the foreign minister's visit to the U.S. probably will materialize in the latter part of March, depending on deliberations in the Diet.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES SOUTH'S TRIAL OF WORKERS

SK090542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 9 (KCNA) -- A murderous trial of persons involved in the "case of the national federation of democratic workers" is now on in Seoul. According to an announcement of the puppets, this is a case of underground movement in which Yi Tae-pok, director of the "Kwangmin Publishing House," together with his colleagues, organised the "national federation of democratic workers" and the "federation of democratic students" to lead the struggle of students and workers.

In summer last, the puppets raided the "Kwangmin Publishing House" all of a sudden to arrest Yi Tae-pok and then apprehended 400 people involved in the "case of the federation of democratic students" and 50 others involved in the "case of the national federation of democratic workers," 15 persons of whom were prosecuted after being interrogated for several months by the puppets.

In this connection NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed commentary titled "Irresistible Demand of Development of South Korean Working Class Movement." It says: The military hooligans trial of those involved in the "case of the national federation of democratic workers" on preposterous charges fully reveals the truculent nature of these fascist hangmen and human butchers.

The birth and development of a democratic movement of the working class in South Korea is an inevitable outcome of the realities of the South Korean society. "The national federation of democratic workers" appeared reflecting the urgent demand of the South Korean workers and other working people and it was entirely just in view of the development of the South Korean society.

The arrest and trial of those involved in "the national federation of democratic workers" by the South Korean military fascists is a crude violation of democratic freedom of the people and their right to existence and is entirely illegal. It is nothing but a military gangster's rowdyism.

As seen in the case of "the national federation of democratic workers," the puppet cliques suppressive act of arresting at a time and putting to murderous trial hundreds of workers and students who demanded only elementary democratic rights is a vicious attempt to eradicate the democratic forces and totally stamp out democracy in South Korea. "Liberation from political suppression" and "liberation from poverty" much vaunted by the Chon Tu-hwan clique are a sheer lie and no more than a camouflage to cover its fascist dictatorial rule and criminal extortion of the people. The ever intensified fascist suppression by the puppet clique is an expression of the desperate frenzy of those faced with a serious ruling crisis.

The commentary stresses: The cases of "the national federation of democratic workers" and "the federation of democratic students" show the desire of the South Korean workers and people of all strata for democracy and their will not to tolerate the military fascist rule. No fascist suppression can break their desire and will. Even under brutal suppression the struggle of the South Korean people against fascism and for democracy will be waged vigorously and genuine democratic organisations will appear in the thick of the struggle. Suppression will bring about nothing.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan must step down from "power" before he is got rid of by the people for his more towering crimes. As demanded by the people, a democratic government should be established, all the illegally arrested people, including those workers and students who were arrested and referred to trial in the recent cases, be unconditionally and immediately released and the freedom of democratic activity be ensured in South Korea.

SOUTH TO INCREASE POLICE ON 'PRETEXT' OF CURFEW

SK090847 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 9 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique plans to increase police personnel by over 5,000 within this month, according to a report.

The military fascist clique advertised that this was "to offset the lifting of the curfew" sometime next year. Claiming that this step requires the reinforcement of police force at least by 16,000 men, the fascist clique schemes to increase police personnel by more than 5,000 till the end of this year as the first step.

The fascist cliques talk about the "lifting of the curfew" is nothing but a pretext to justify its fascist criminal intention to largely reinforce the police force of suppression.

LSWK CHAIRMAN HITS SOUTH'S CAMPUS SUPPRESSION

SK080916 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Address by the chairman of the LSWK Central Committee, Yi Yong-su, at 6 December Pyongyang students meeting denouncing suppression of South Korean students -- read by announcer]

[Text] The speaker said that because of campus suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan clique -- the national butcher and fascist murderer -- many students in South Korea have been unjustly arrested and imprisoned, executed and slaughtered. Indeed, a grave situation has been created.

He said that today the South Korean students and the people suffer unbearable deprivation of rights and slavish submission under the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's barbarous rule by bayonets. The campuses, which should be a sanctuary of learning, have been turned into places where inspection activities are rampant and into military training sites. The progressive students and professors are being expelled from colleges and imprisoned every day. He noted: The South Korean students, with a sense of justice and patriotism, waged a bold anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle under the uplifted banner of resistance against fascism and for democracy in October and November following their activities in April, May, July and September.

Because national dignity and sovereignty have been trampled underfoot, bound by the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, they loudly shouted "Yankee, go home!" Because they were unable to bear their indignation against the murderers who caused the Kwangju tragedy, they loudly shouted "Let us overthrow Chon Tu-hwan!" and repeated their struggle.

Such a courageous struggle by the South Korean students was a demonstration of a patriotic will to build a new world with independence, freed from aggressors, and a new society with democracy, freed from the dictator. However, the just activities and patriotic intentions on behalf of the nation and the people in South Korea are subjected to suppression by a handful of military hooligans wielding bayonets.

Concentrating its fascist suppression on the campuses in recent times, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, a military hooligan group, perpetrated a sweeping roundup of students by mobilizing the puppet army, the puppet police and all other oppressive forces, including agents from the Agency for National Security Planning and the Defense Security Command. They are suffocating the campuses.

Pointing to the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's barbarous suppression of the South Korean students who rose in the antifascist struggle for democratization, the speaker said: According to foreign news reports, the Chon Tu-hwan clique barbarously oppressed the students at the University for Foreign Studies in Seoul on 29 September who rose in antigovernment demonstrations by mobilizing several hundred riot police and committed the fascist act of closing the school.

On the same day, the military fascist elements oppressed the struggle for democratization by students at Chonnam University in Kwangju. On 17 September, they cruelly oppressed and arrested Seoul University students who staged peaceful demonstrations demanding the resignation of Chon Tu-hwan, an end to inspection of campuses and the release of detained students. The Chon Tu-hwan clique also cruelly oppressed the patriotic struggle of Yonsei University students.

On 25 November the military hooligans perpetrated the barbarous fascist act of oppressing some 200 Yonsei University students who cried for campus freedom by mobilizing over 300 mobile police. Enraged by this, Yang Kyong-hui, a student at this school, went to the third floor of the student hall and passed out handbills appealing for a democratization struggle. She shouted: Police should not oppress the students! Oh, passionate student comrades, the unprecedentedly atrocious fascist dictatorship is suffocating everything in this land! Let us not forget the masses' indignation! Kwangju is overflowing with indignation even today! Student comrades, let us achieve democracy in this land! Thus, she waged a resistance struggle against the fascist dictatorship by leaping from the third floor.

Some 1,000 students, seeing their beloved student comrade in a pool of blood on the ground, joined the demonstration with rising indignation against the fascist murderers. They advanced to the streets shouting "Let us overthrow Chon Tu-hwan!" "The fascist dictatorship must be eliminated!" and "Campus freedom should be guaranteed!"

The Chon Tu-hwan clique barbarously suppressed the students' demonstration by deploying over 400 combat police and firing tear gas and arrested scores of students. More than 150 students from some 20 colleges, including Seoul University, Korea University, Yonsei University and Chonnam University in Kwangju, have been illegally arrested and imprisoned since September, when the new semester began, under the Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist suppression.

The speaker noted that the recent issue of "Korea Communiqué," a publication of the emergency congress on the Korean issue published by Korean Christians in Japan, condemned the Chon Tu-hwan clique's barbarous campus suppression, reporting an eyewitness account and that an overseas Koreans' paper exposed the criminal acts of the Chon Tu-hwan clique which is barbarously oppressing the just struggle of the South Korean students for campus freedom and democracy.

He continued: The Chon Tu-hwan clique is not only harshly cracking down on the growing movement of students against fascism and for democracy but also staging trials and punishing many patriotic students without hesitation on groundless charges. On 11 November the Chon Tu-hwan clique held a fascist trial at the Kwangju District Court, South Cholla Province, and meted out prison terms ranging from 8 to 18 months to nine students who stood at the forefront of the antifascist struggle for democracy, and on 13 November the fascist murderers imposed heavy penalties on three Seoul University students, including Pak Chi-yang, a sophomore in the economics department.

The speaker said the South Korean military fascist elements held trials on nine occasions in November and imposed vicious penalties on 50 college students. This shows how desperately the rascals are running amok to crush the students' growing spirit of anti-fascist struggle. The vicious nature of the maneuvers to oppress the campuses by the Chon Tu-hwan clique is clearly evinced in the rascals' recent fabricated incident of the Democratic Students' League and the spy incident by students of the Korean compatriots in Japan. Such incidents are nothing but slanderous political dramas concocted by the puppet security command to crush the students' antifascist struggle for democracy in Seoul and throughout the country.

The speaker said: The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is not only oppressing the students' democratic advance by mobilizing all suppressive forces but also is expelling students and punishing them for rising in the antifascist struggle for democracy on the pretext of creating a climate favorable to study.

The South Korean puppets, not satisfied with this, held a round table meeting of the university students on 5 November and threatened the students by saying that they will enact measures to prevent campus unrest and intensify the punishment of students, following the example of the punishment of 71 students by the Seoul University authorities.

He continued: The South Korean military fascist clique, punishing students whose academic scores were unsatisfactory before September, punished several thousand students. The Chon Tu-hwan clique, realizing it could no longer suppress the students' antifascist spirit for democracy by oppressing the campuses, is devising new suppressive measures. The system of limiting the number of graduates is one method. Trying to stop the democratization movement, the South Korean puppets recently dissolved all student circles and enhanced the role and functions of the Students Defense Corps. They organized the Korean Youth League, similar to Hitler's Youth Corps, and are maneuvering to bring all the youth and students into this organization. The rascals are running amok to block democratic social and political activities by the students by forming government-patronized anticommunist organizations.

He said: Agents, numbering five times as many as during the former Yusin fascist rule, have infiltrated colleges in South Korea. They are watching and controlling every move of the students.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique illegally arrests and detains tens of thousands of innocent students and people and brutally persecutes and murders them. It constantly tortures them.

South Korea has become a miserable living hell and a large prison where murder and terrorism are perpetrated every day. There are over 700,000 South Korean puppet troops able to suppress the people, 3,500,000 Homeland Reserve Forces, agents of the Agency for National Security Planning number some 420,000, hooligans of the puppet Defense Command number some 230,000 and the oppressive force of the puppet police number some 487,000. The scale of fascist oppressive forces in South Korea is without parallel in comparison to its population and area. Not satisfied, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is stepping up the plan for improvement of police stations and the plan to augment the police force. It is attempting to add some 10,000 policemen before the end of this year, amending the law for combat police. Another 5,000 policemen will be recruited next year. It is maneuvering to gradually deploy more than 15,000 policemen in Seoul, Pusan, Inchon, Taegu and other cities. This is the nature of South Korean society and the miserable reality in South Korea, where the Chon Tu-hwan clique is propagandizing a just society, a democratic welfare state and liberation from political suppression.

The speaker continued: The Chon Tu-hwan clique is a fascist dictator more ferocious, brutal and cruel than the past rulers of South Korea, particularly Pak Chong-hui, despised because of his 8-year military fascist dictatorship.

The U.S. imperialists are to blame for the establishment of the most brutal military fascist dictatorship in history. the Chon Tu-hwan group is pursuing fascism and war, treachery and division.

The fascist Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship has emerged in South Korea -- a consequence of the U.S. imperialists' fabrication. the U.S. imperialists masterminded the formidable, barbarous Kwangju massacre. Without the U.S. imperialists' support, the Chon Tu-hwan ring could not exist. Nor could its fascist treachery.

On behalf of the rally, the speaker resolutely denounced with surging resentment the treacherous fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique for maneuvering to suppress the campuses and for committing treacherous crimes, supported by the U.S. imperialists. He said nothing can justify the Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers to suppress the campuses in South Korea. He added that while the South Korean fascist military clique tries to maintain its dictatorial rule by unjustly suppressing students with bayonets and to fulfill its wild desire for long-term power, this is an act of a fool digging his own grave.

He then urged the Chon Tu-hwan ring to learn a lesson from the miserable fate of the previous dictator, immediately stop its fascist suppression of the campuses, unconditionally release all students and people it has unjustly arrested and imprisoned, apologize to the people for committing indelible crimes -- the establishment of a fascist military regime on the bodies of its fellow countrymen, its fascist suppression of them, the heightening of tension through anticomunist confrontation, the infringement of the people's dignity through treachery and the increase in the people's misfortune through division -- and step down from power at an early date in accordance with the demand of the South Korean students and people.

He demanded that the U.S. imperialists stop their foolish maneuvers to dominate South Korea by employing Chon Tu-hwan -- dirty human trash -- and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all their aggressive arms, including U.S. forces and nuclear weapons.

Urging the South Korean students to hold higher the banner of anti-imperialism and anti fascism -- which they hold aloft -- and resolutely struggle to the end to oppose the aggressors and the traitors, he said he firmly believes that they, not giving in to the enemy's bestial tyranny, will vigorously struggle to oppose the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and overthrow the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship.

The speaker added: Reunifying the divided fatherland is the most important task assigned our Korean youths. The great leader Comrade Marshal Kim Il-song has taught: All Korean youths and people should end the tragedy of national division, which has continued for a long time, by reunifying the fatherland through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] at an early date by holding aloft the new proposal for the fatherland's reunification set forth at the sixth congress of our party.

All Korean youths should vigorously struggle to implement the proposal for founding the DCRK -- a new program for reunification -- upholding the great leader's programmatic instruction at the Seventh Congress of the League of the Socialist Working Youth of Korea. The South Korean youths and students are struggling in very difficult circumstances. However, they are by no means alone. Always regarding support for the righteous and patriotic struggle of the South Korean students and people as a noble national duty, the youths and students of the northern half of the republic will make every effort to actively support and encourage their struggle.

The speaker said the future path of the Korean youths and students, who are holding in high esteem the great leader Comrade Marshal Kim Il-song as the sun of the people and advancing tenaciously following the glorious party center's leadership, promises victory and glory.

In conclusion, he demanded that all should expedite the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and the chuche revolutionary cause by firmly uniting around the great leader Comrade Marshal Kim Il-song and the glorious party center and by vigorously struggling to brilliantly implement the programmatic task set forth by the great leader at the Seventh LSWYK Congress.

EDITORIAL VIEWS KIM IL-SONG TU CONGRESS SPEECH

SK090828 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 9 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN December 8 carried an editorial on "The Working Class Should Become the Pivotal Force in the Struggle for Modeling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea," a programmatic speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea [GFTUK].

The editorial titled "Programmatic Document Clearly Expounding Historic Mission of Working Class in Modeling Whole Society on Chuche Idea" says:

The speech of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an immortal classic work giving answers to important theoretical and practical problems arising in the revolutionary struggle of the working class and the building of trade unions in our era and a guideline to be firmly adhered to by our party and people for the accomplishment of the chuche cause.

The basic spirit running through his speech is to make our working class fully discharge its mission and role as the pivotal force, the vanguard detachment in the struggle to model the whole of society on the chuche idea, upholding the leadership of the party.

The work of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song "The Working Class Should Become the Pivotal Force in the Struggle for Modeling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea" shines as a great monumental document clearly indicating the road of a new turn in the historic advance of our people for transforming the whole of society after the chuche idea, herein lies the historic position of the work.

The work of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a brilliant fighting program of our working class to bring the cause of modeling the whole of society on the chuche idea to a new higher stage in a responsible way. Precisely for this reason the work holds a very important place in the accomplishment of the chuche cause.

The publication of the work "The Working Class Should Become the Pivotal Force in the Struggle for Modeling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea" by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is of weighty significance in the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of the working class and in the development of the revolutionary theory.

First of all, it lies in that the working class and the trade unions have become able to successfully discharge their duty and role as the thorough defender and executor of the party's policies in the struggle for modeling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

The work helps the trade unions and the working class push ahead more vigorously with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, having a clear target and ways in keeping with our party's line of the three revolutions. This has made the trade union organisations conduct various mass movements effectively and vigorously under the leadership of the party to make the whole of society brim with a revolutionary zeal and stamina and bring about a great turn in all fields of social life.

The significance of this work also lies in that it gave a profound theoretical exposition of the problems of principle arising in the building of the trade unions and the fulfilment of the historic mission of the working class.

The work propounded with lucidity a unique idea and theory on the building and activity of the trade unions in the new historic period of modeling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

The most important idea contained in the work is that the trade unions should carry the revolutionary cause through to completion upholding the leadership of the party. This idea gives a new exposition of the supreme principles of the trade union building and activity and lays an ideological and theoretical foundation to firmly defend the revolutionary character of the trade unions as a powerful helper of the party in the accomplishment of its cause.

The idea that the working class can discharge its historic mission when it carries the cause of modeling the whole of society on the chuche idea to accomplishment with a sense of responsibility is the very precious idea which indicates the way for the working class to discharge its class duty for the party and revolution.

The work clarifies the basic tasks of the trade unions in the period of imbuing the whole of society with one idea, ways of firmly building up the trade union ranks and enhancing their militancy, the duty of the trade unions in conducting the mass movements led by the party, and the problem of strengthening the leading role of the working class and the worker-peasant alliance in achieving the complete victory of socialism and other policies arising in building the trade unions and carrying out the revolutionary cause. The work shines with new propositions carrying profound ideas.

Indeed, the work is a programmatic guiding compass which indicates the way to enhance the militant function and role of the trade unions in step with the deepening, developing and advancing revolution and brilliantly discharge the mission of the working class as the leading class of the revolution.

The work "The Working Class Should Become the Pivotal Force in the Struggle for Modeling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea" is a precious fruition of the energetic ideological and theoretical activities of the respected leader who has led the working class and trade union of our country along the road of victory for a long period.

Stressing that the work "The Working Class Should Become the Pivotal Force in the Struggle for Modeling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea" is an inspiring banner which makes the working class and the trade unions put new spurs to the general advance for carrying out the decisions of the sixth congress of the party, the editorial calls for thoroughly implementing the tasks given in the work.

HO TAM GREETS LAO COUNTERPART ON NATIONAL DAY

SK021518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 2 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Phoun Sipaseut, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs of Laos, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, the message wishes him new success in his responsible.

KCJA DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR, CSSR

SK080020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 8 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY headed by its general director, Kim Song-kol, flew back home yesterday after visiting the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. It was met at the airport by Chong Ha-chon, Kim Yang-son and other personages concerned and Czechoslovak Ambassador to Korea Josef Hadravek and officials of the Soviet Embassy here.

POLICE OFFICIAL UPSES (RADUAL LIFTING OF CURFEW)

SK090238 Seoul YONHAP in English 0223 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Seoul, Dec 9 (YONHAP) -- A senior Korean police officer said Monday that it would be desirable to remove the curfew gradually for financial reasons.

Testifying before the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee, Superintendent Gen Pak Yong-chun said that an overall abolition of the curfew would require an additional police force of 30,000 men and an additional budget 60 billion won (about 87 million U.S. dollars) annually for personnel expenses only. Pak said that the Defense Ministry, the national police headquarters and other concerned authorities are now conducting a multilateral study on how best to implement the lifting of curfew.

The recommendation for the removal of the 36-year old curfew was filed by the opposition Korea National Party last month, and was endorsed by major political parties.

SOUTH'S EXPORT GROWTH RATE IN 1981 INCREASES

SK090116 Seoul YONHAP in English 0053 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Seoul, Dec 9 (YONHAP) -- Korea's export growth rate is higher this year than it was in 1979, not because of increases in export prices but because of rises in the quantity of exported commodities.

Officials at the Korean Traders Association (KTA) said Wednesday that this year's exports would reach 20.8 billion U.S. dollars at the end of this month, up 19.1 percent over last year's.

The 19.1-percent growth rate is higher than the 18.4-percent rise in 1979 and the 15.3-percent gain in 1980. Rises in export prices resulting from world inflation accounted for only 4.4 percent of the export growth rate, while increases in the quantity of commodities exported accounted for 14.1 percent.

Although the growth rate in 1979 was 18.4-percentage, the quantity of commodities actually exported dropped by 0.9 percent from the previous year's. Last year's exports also increased only by 7.9 percent, in terms of quantity, according to the KTA officials.

The officials attributed the steady export growth this year to a renewed overseas demand for textiles, containers, electric and electronic products and some heavy and chemical industrial products, as well as to the comparatively stabilized prices of major raw materials at overseas markets.

The contribution of light industrial products to the export growth rose, from last year's 20.8 percent to 52.7 percent this year, and that of heavy and chemical industrial products also increased from 18.6 percent to 42.9 percent. The primary industrial products, however, are expected to contribute only 4.4 percent to this year's exports, compared with last year's 10.8 percent.

Leading this year's exports were textile products which will record the largest growth rate of 26.2 percent by the end of this year, the officials said.

BRIEFS

LABOR MINISTER TO IRAQ -- Labor Minister Kwon Chung-tong left for Iraq yesterday to attend the second meeting of labor ministers from nonaligned nations and developing countries to be convened for four days from Dec 12 in Baghdad. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Dec 81 p 8 SK]

OFFICIALS GREET PRK'S HENG SAMRIN ON ARRIVAL

OW082120 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1704 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Dec (MONTSAME) -- A party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the State Council of Kampuchea, arrived here today on an official friendly visit to Mongolia at the invitation of the M.P.R.P. Central Committee, Presidium of the Great People's Hural and the Council of Ministers of the M.P.R.

A guard of honour was drawn up at the airport [words indistinct] the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Mongolian People's Republic, portraits of Heng Samrin and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. The distinguished guests were saluted with artillery fires.

Comrades Yu. Tsedenbal, J. Batmonh, D. Molomjamts, D. Gombojab, B. Altangerel, N. Jagbaral, as well as S. Lubsangombo, D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairmen of the M.P.R. Council of Ministers, T. Gotob, secretary of the Presidium of the M.P.R. Great People's Hural and heads of ministries and departments of the country arrived at the airport to welcome the envoys of the Kampuchean people.

After the welcoming ceremony the members of the party and government delegation and the M.P.R. party and state leaders escorted by motorcyclists left for Ulaanbaatar.

Thousands of working people of the Mongolian capital hailed the Kampuchean guests on the streets. The welcoming ceremony was widely covered by the Mongolian radio and TV.

TSEDENBAL MEETS WITH NEW PRK ENVOY TO MPR

BK010744 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] After the ceremony of presenting his credentials, Comrade Kong Korm, Kampuchean ambassador to the MPR, had a cordial and friendly conversation with Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium of the MPR. The two sides unanimously agreed that the relations of close and firm friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our two parties, governments and peoples have further developed and grown stronger daily. The active mutual support between Kampuchea and Mongolia constitutes a staunch basis for the defense of the two countries' common cause and interests and actively contributes to the struggle against imperialism and expansionism -- our sworn enemy.

At the same time, Comrade Kong Korm paid a courtesy call on Comrade (J. Jamyon), member of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian Society of Support for the Vietnamese, Kampuchean and Lao peoples; and on Comrade (G.Y. Dzebad), member of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian Federation of Trade Unions. A program of courtesy calls to be paid on the ambassadors of friendly socialist countries and the ambassador of India was also drawn up.

AFP: DIPLOMAT STATES PEN SOVAN 'SERIOUSLY ILL'

BK081040 Hong Kong AFP in English 1012 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, 8 Dec (AFP) -- Pen Sovan, the ex-secretary general of Cambodia's Hanoi-backed Communist Party, is really "seriously ill" and his replacement by Heng Sa in in no way represents a purge, a diplomat of the Phnom Penh government said here today.

In an interview with AFP, Keo Chamraeun, charge d'affaires of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (the pro-Vietnamese Cambodian Government) here, said Pen Sovan had for a long time been suffering from heart trouble as well as from nervous ailments. Pen Sovan in particular suffered a heart attack -- his second -- early this month on his return from a tour of the Cambodian provinces of Battambang and Pursat, the diplomat indicated. He added that it was after this second attack that the party Central Committee decided that Pen Sovan required hospitalization and a long rest and consequently decided to relieve him of his duties.

Keo Chamraeun confirmed that Pen Sovan had also relinquished his posts of premier, member of the Politburo as well as MP for Phnom Penh.

He stressed that the party Central Committee felt that the country, faced with the urgent task of national reconstruction, needed a leader in good health. The diplomat said Heng Samrin, the party's number two, had therefore taken over as secretary-general and added that the appointment of a new premier would be decided by the National Assembly due to meet early next year.

He indicated that three vice-premiers of the Phnom Penh regime -- Hun Sen (foreign affairs), Chan Si (defense) and Chea Soth (planning) -- were likely to be considered to serve as acting premier. He added that Chan Si stood the best chances, as Hun Sen is currently touring Outer Mongolia with Heng Samrin, while Chea Soth is due to go to Moscow shortly. Heng Samrin left Phnom Penh Saturday for a week-long tour of Mongolia at the head of a high-level delegation including Hun Sen, Agriculture Minister Kong Samol and Information Minister Chheng Phon.

PEN SOVAN INTERVIEWED DURING BULGARIA VISIT

AU041759 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Dec 81 pp 1-4

[Vladimir Prodanov interview with Pen Sovan, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Kampuchea, given during the latter's visit to Bulgaria -- date and place of interview not given]

[Text] During his recent visit to our country Comrade Pen Sovan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the KPRP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, was kind enough to answer a few questions posed by Vladimir Prodanov, representative of our editorial board.

Question: Comrade Pen Sovan, what did you think of the festive celebrations held on the occasion of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state?

Answer: Throughout their 13-century history the Bulgarian people have had to overcome many difficulties while consolidating their state. The Bulgarian people have preserved their revolutionary traditions, which they are now developing further in the peaceful construction of a new socialist society. Loyal to the Marxist-Leninist policy of their vanguard, the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP], the Bulgarian people are unrelentingly following the ascending path of their socialist development. The people of Kampuchea have great respect for the achievements of the BCP and your people in all stages of building socialism; they appreciate the courageous struggle waged by the BCP in alliance with the progressive forces throughout the world for peace in the Balkans and for mankind's social progress.

Question: Less than 3 years ago your motherland was liberated from the criminal pro-Maoist clique of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan. This epoch has been marked by important events for the Kampuchean people. What, in your opinion, will the Kampuchean people remember most about 1981, the year which is nearly ended, regarding the history of the PRK?

Answer: Thanks to the internationalism and proletarian cooperation with the fraternal people of Vietnam, the population of Kampuchea succeeded in overthrowing once and for all the bloodthirsty Pol Pot regime, and today our people are transforming their beautiful country into a new proletarian state. The revolutionary forces in our country, under the leadership of the KPRP, are enjoying the active support of the parties and peoples in the fraternal socialist countries, particularly in Vietnam and the Soviet Union, and the support of other peoples in the world who highly evaluate peace and justice.

Kampuchea today is developing in all sectors of life, a fact confirmed by our fourth party congress. General elections on a democratic basis were held in order to restore the state institutions. The people's government takes care of improving the people's living standards. We are trying to satisfy the needs for housing, clothing and other items; we are restoring our national economy, which was destroyed by the pro-Maoist clique.

The decisions of the Fourth KPRP Congress confirmed the fact that our country is mainly agrarian. In 1979 we cultivated 8 million decares of land; in 1980 15 million decares; and in 1981 we will collect a harvest from 16 million decares. The party today is mobilizing the efforts of our people to increase rice production and the output of other useful crops. Special attention is paid to rubber, which is being exported to some socialist countries. A total of 1.5 million students are being trained in our schools in 1981, and the higher educational institutions have been reopened. The literacy campaign involves our entire country. Our national culture is being revived and our work in the health protection sector has increasingly improved.

Our party congress confirmed that the party is orienting itself on Marxism-Leninism in all spheres of life in our country. All party members must be aware, and actually are aware, of their patriotic and international duties.

Question: As is known, with the selfless assistance of their friends, the people of Kampuchea have succeeded in rescuing their country from the reactionary predatory gangs, but remnants of these gangs are still engaged in criminal activities on the borders of Kampuchea from their bases situated in Thai territory. From where, and through what channels, are the enemies of the PRK being supplied with weapons and other material assistance?

Answer: The enemies of our revolution refrain from nothing in trying to destroy our revolution. They are conspiring against us and are supporting, as well as encouraging, the adherents of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan and other reactionary Khmers to interfere in our peaceful life. From their bases in Thai territory these gangsters are conducting large-scale sabotage activities against the PRK. Weapons and other equipment are supplied from Beijing through the Gulf of Siam. Today the criminal cliques of Son Sann, Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan are organizing a so-called united front against the PRK. Our enemies are aware that they are powerless in their efforts to change the situation in Kampuchea by military means; therefore, they are now engaging in perfidious maneuvers to discredit the prestige of the PRK at the United Nations, thereby hoping to use this international organization as a protective screen for new criminal actions against the Kampuchean people. Nevertheless, we rely upon the support and solidarity of the fraternal countries in Indochina, and we will struggle together for the establishment of lasting peace and good-neighbor relations in the Southeast Asian region. We believe that all the efforts of our enemies are doomed to failure.

KFNC COMMUNIQUE ON CONVENING OF CONGRESS ISSUED

BK090832 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 9 Dec 81

["Communiqué of the KFNC Central Committee on the Convening of the Third National Congress"]

[Text] The KFNC Central Committee decided to convene the third national congress in mid-December 1981 in order to:

1. Review the work of the front during the past 3 years and determine its tasks and work for the new stage.
2. Adopt the declaration of the front.
3. Adopt the new statute of the front.
4. Elect the National Council of the front.

In light of this, all representatives of the front are called upon to be present in Phnom Penh on 16 December 1981.

LAO NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION COMMEMORATED

Leaders' Greetings Message

BK071606 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 4 Dec 81

[1 December greetings message from Pen Sovan, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers; Heng Samrin, chairman of the PRK Council of State; and Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly, to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and LPDR Prime Minister, and Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the Supreme People's Council]

[Text] On the occasion of the sixth founding anniversary of the LPDR, on behalf of the KPRP, the government and people of Kampuchea, we would like to extend our warmest and best wishes to the LPRP, the fraternal Lao Government and people.

After 30 years of fierce struggle full of sacrifices, the Lao people completely overthrew the two big powers -- the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists -- and recently smashed all the schemes of interference by the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists. The victory ended the rule of colonialism and feudalism and liberated the Lao people from enslavement and poverty, thus allowing them to become the masters of their own destiny and Lao society. The victory of 2 December 1975 represents not only a day of great victory in the history of Laos, but is recorded in history as a day the Indochinese people will never forget. Following the clear-sighted line of socialism, under the leadership of the LPRP, of which you are the leaders, the studious and diligent Lao people have scored excellent achievements in building their own country by pursuing a political policy of independence, sovereignty, peace, friendship and nonalignment during the 6 years since liberation. The Kampuchean people highly value and wholeheartedly support the Lao people's heroic struggle in defense of their sovereignty, territorial integrity and national independence.

On this occasion, the Kampuchean people would like to express profound thanks to the Lao people for rendering effective assistance and excellent support to us. We firmly believe that the friendship relations, militant solidarity and close cooperation among the peoples of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam will grow stronger, becoming the rampart in the defense of the peace, stability and national independence of each country. We wish you, comrades, good health and great achievements in your national construction.

On the same occasion Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, also received a greetings message from Comrade Hun Sen, foreign affairs minister of the PRK.

Chea Sim Greeting

BK011424 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1434 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 Nov (SPK) -- Chea Sim, chairman of the KFNC Central Committee, sent his warm and fraternal greetings to Souphanouvong, chairman of the LFNC, on the occasion of the sixth founding anniversary of the LPDR.

The Kampuchean people, Chairman Chea Sim said, highly appreciate the successes that the Lao people have achieved in national construction and defense during the past 6 years under the clear-sighted leadership of the Lao party and Front for National Construction. We wish you more successes, and are convinced that the bonds of friendship and solidarity between our two peoples will be further strengthened in the future.

Hun Sen Greeting

BK030808 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] On the occasion of the sixth founding anniversary of the LPDR, Comrade Hun Sen, foreign minister of the PRK, sent a message to greet Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, foreign minister of the LPDR. The message reads:

During the past 6 years, the Lao people, under the leadership of the LPRP, have changed this former weak, colonial country into an independent country engaged in the construction of glorious socialism. The results of recent victories are evidence of the development of the Lao people in building and defending their national independence and sovereignty against the U.S. imperialist, the Chinese expansionists and the reactionaries. May the special militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation between our two peoples become closer.

Mass Organizations' Greetings

BK041229 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Dec (SPK) -- On the occasion of the sixth founding anniversary of the LPDR, Kampuchean mass organizations sent greetings to Lao mass organizations.

The message of the Kampuchean Women's Association signed by its chairperson, Mean Saman, and addressed to the Lao Patriotic Women's Union, praised "the great victories in the defense of the country by the Lao people of all nationalities against all aggressive schemes of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries -- enemies of our three Indochinese peoples."

The messages of the Central Trade Unions and the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Organization wished the Lao people ever-greater successes in national defense and construction, as well as in their contribution to the strengthening of peace and security in the world.

Phnom Penh Meeting

BK040850 [Editorial Report] Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1230 GMT on 1 December carried a report with portions recorded on a grand meeting held in the Chattomuk Conference Hall on 1 December by the KFNC Central Committee and various ministries and offices to mark the sixth anniversary of the founding of the LPDR.

The announcer noted "the presence of Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the KFNC Central Committee; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; Comrade Khamphan Vilachit, LPDR ambassador to the PRK; comrade ministers, vice ministers and comrade representatives of mass organizations, ministries and offices; and member of the diplomatic corps accredited to the PRK."

The announcer said that the meeting began at 0800. After the flag ceremony and the playing of the national anthems of the two countries, the announcer introduced a speech by Chea Sim in which he praised and sincerely greeted the great and bright victory of the heroic and fraternal Lao people under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. [For Chea Sim speech, see the 4 December DAILY REPORT, p H 1.] Following Chea Sim's speech, the announcer presented a speech, with initial words in Lao fading into translation, by Comrade Khamphan Vilachit, LPDR ambassador to the PRK. Khamphan described the development of the Lao revolution in all fields during the past 6 years. He denounced the maneuvers of the Beijing Chinese in collusion with the Washington warmongers in an attempt to topple the three Indochinese revolutions and expressed his complete support for the fraternal Kampuchean people under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP.

In conclusion, the announcer said: "The meeting was held in a most friendly and fraternal atmosphere."

Visit to Lao Embassy

BK060324 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1430 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Dec (SPK) -- A KFNC delegation led by the front's secretary general, Yos Por; a delegation of the Foreign Ministry led by Vice Foreign Minister Hor Nam Hong; and other delegations of various services and mass organizations visited the Lao Embassy in Phnom Penh on the occasion of the sixth founding anniversary of the LPDR.

The delegations expressed their congratulations to the Lao people for the exploits they have achieved under the LPRP leadership. They also voiced their hopes that the relations of special friendship between the Kampuchean and Lao peoples will be further consolidated with each passing day.

KAMPUCHEA Editorial

BK041127 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0425 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 Dec (SPK) -- In an editorial, the newspaper KAMPUCHEA notes: During the last few days, progressive mankind and the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, in particular the Kampuchean party, government and people, have enthusiastically expressed their warm salutations to the LPDR, which is celebrating its sixth anniversary on 2 December.

The central organ of the KFNC continues: On 2 December 1975 another socialist country -- the LPDR -- was born in the Indochinese Peninsula, thereby consolidating the revolution in Indochina and contributing to the defense of the liberty and peace of the peoples in Southeast Asia and the world. That date marks the failure of old and new colonialisms, feudal regimes and compradore capitalists and the bankruptcy of the strategy of imperialism against the revolution in Indochina and in Southeast Asia.

KAMPUCHEA continues: This great and brilliant victory was the product of the sacrifices and courageous struggle of the heroic Lao people under the clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP. The LPDR has entered an era of national construction in all fields, thereby assuring a constant rise in the living standards of the people, who are the masters of their country.

During the past 6 years, the Lao people have firmly struggled under the wise leadership of the LPRP, buttressed by national and international solidarity, in particular with fraternal Kampuchea and Vietnam. The Lao revolution is constantly advancing and is continuing to liquidate the remnants of the old regimes and foil all sabotage maneuvers and subversive activities of the U.S. imperialists, the Beijing expansionists and other reactionaries and traitors to the nation.

The paper recalls the efforts displayed by the Lao people in fulfilling the 3-year plan for 1978-80 and the 5-year plan for 1981-85.

The paper notes that in the political field the LPDR has openly shown its desire to reduce tension in Southeast Asia. In this regard, Foreign Minister Phoum Sipaseut, on behalf of the three Indochinese countries, presented a number of reasonable proposals at the 36th UN General Assembly Session aimed at promoting positive relations between the two groups of countries -- Indochina and ASEAN -- for peace, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

The victory of the Lao revolution stands as a victory of the militant solidarity and close cooperation among the Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples as well as of the staunch and unconditional assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. More than ever, the peoples of the three Indochinese countries are determined to brandish the strategic solidarity among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos in order to check the maneuvers of U.S. imperialism, Chinese expansionism and international reaction against the Indochinese revolution.

Stressing the ties between Kampuchea and Laos, the paper notes: The relations of militant solidarity and cooperation between Kampuchea and Laos are being reinforced and developed with every passing day. The joint statement publicly issued at the end of the KFNC delegation's visit to Vientiane stressed that the special ties of friendship among Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam are a principal factor determining all the successes of the revolution of the three Indochinese countries, and greatly contribute to the cause of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in the region.

The front's central organ concludes: With every passing day, the Lao revolution is progressing and becoming further consolidated and the LPDR's prestige is rising in the international arena. Every stage of the valiant struggle of the Lao people was supported by the three currents of the world revolution, and it is certain that under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP, and with the close unity within the Lao Front for National Construction, the Lao people will score more and greater successes.

VODK: LE DUAN FORCED TO TURN TO HENG SAMRIN

BK090759 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
8 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Why Did the Vietnamese Change Their Horses in Midstream?"]

[Text] A few days ago, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors dropped Pen Sovan from the position of general secretary of the party of the Vietnamese aggressors in Phnom Penh and put Heng Samrin in his place. Why did the Vietnamese change their horses in midstream?

In order to evaluate this Vietnamese change of horses correctly, it is necessary to know precisely the true nature of these two Vietnamese puppets and running dogs. Heng Samrin is the same as Pen Sovan. They are traitors to the Kampuchean nation and people, and the running dogs of the Vietnamese. The Vietnamese have used them as a smokescreen to conceal their aggression in Kampuchea. Pen Sovan and Heng Samrin -- these sellers of the nation and running dogs serving the Vietnamese -- are not even a petty force, personality or political influence in the Kampuchean nation and among the Kampuchean people. The Kampuchean people hate them, oppose them and rejected them from the Kampuchean nation long ago. These two could only come back to Phnom Penh with the assistance of more than 250,000 Vietnamese troops who are occupying Kampuchea. One day, when the Vietnamese are obliged to withdraw from Kampuchea, these puppets, who are nothing but the shadows of the invading Vietnamese armed forces, will automatically fade away. Thus there is nothing new in the change of Vietnamese horses from Heng Samrin to Pen Sovan, from Pen Sovan to Heng Samrin. It is only a change from one Vietnamese running dog to another. Pen Sovan and Heng Samrin know nothing. They have no right to run any affairs. Whoever comes is useless because the Vietnamese run everything. In fact, in Phnom Penh at present there is only the state power of the Vietnamese aggressors. There is no Pen Sovan or Heng Samrin state power.

The Vietnamese changed their horses in midstream because:

1. There are increasingly strong conflicts between the Vietnamese running dogs in Phnom Penh. The feud between Pen Sovan's group and the Heng Samrin faction to serve as the Vietnamese running dogs continued unceasingly after the Vietnamese occupation of Phnom Penh. They tried on several occasions to destroy each other. At present, this conflict is increasing.
2. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemies face difficulties and are stalemated in all fields on the Kampuchean battlefield -- in Vietnam, where the economy is in ruins, the nation divided, and the Vietnamese people in opposition to them; and on the international scene, where they are more isolated.

At present, on the Kampuchean military battlefield, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies are increasingly stalemated by the Democratic Kampuchean army and guerrillas under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. They lost control and initiative and are in a complete impasse. Thus they are trying to find a way out by staging various new, successive, perfidious maneuvers in order to improve this situation of defeat.

It is in this condition that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies are obliged to change their horses. Their intention is to dupe international public opinion into believing that there is a new change in the Vietnamese aggressor's regime in Phnom Penh, thus avoiding world pressure and the resolutions of the UN General Assemblies and the international conference on Kampuchea that demanded the withdrawal of all their troops from Kampuchea and respect for the Kampuchean people's right to determine their own destiny by themselves with no external interference.

This maneuver of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors of changing their horses in mid-stream neither impresses nor confuses anyone. The Kampuchean people, the countries and peoples in the region and all peace - and justice-loving countries and peoples in the world understand very well the main cause of the Kampuchean problem, which is the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea.

Thus, in order to achieve a political solution of the Kampuchean problem, the Vietnamese aggressors must withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea and return to their country in conformity with the resolutions of the 34th, 35th and 36th UN General Assemblies and the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea, and respect the sacred right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny by themselves with no external interference or pressure, as clearly defined in the UN Charter. The first and second clauses of the UN Charter indicate that in international relations, no member of the United Nations may threaten or use force to violate the territorial integrity or political independence of other states. The right of the people of each country to determine their own destiny by themselves must be respected.

The only solution of the Kampuchean problem is a Vietnamese withdrawal in conformity with the resolutions of the three sessions of the UN General Assembly and the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea and respect for the sacred right of the Kampuchean people to determine their destiny by themselves, as clearly defined in the UN Charter. Peace can be restored in Kampuchea, peace and stability can be reestablished in Southeast Asia and this region can be built as a peaceful, free and neutral zone in conformity with the wish of the peoples and countries in the area if this procedure is implemented.

DK SEES CONTINUED SIHANOUK, SON SANN 'INSULTS'

BK090530 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 8 Dec 81

[7 December "Reminder of the Democratic Kampuchean Ministry of Information on Continued Insults Against Democratic Kampuchea by Samdech Sihanouk's Party and His Excellency Son Sann's Side" -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Ministry of Information of the Democratic Kampuchean Government greatly regrets the continued insults against Democratic Kampuchea made by Samdech Sihanouk during his visit to Belgium and by His Excellency Son Sann during his recent trip to the United States.

We regret these political attitudes that are contrary to the purpose of the union of the entire Kampuchean nation and people to increase forces to fight the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and exterminators of the Kampuchean race. We greatly regret that the insults against Democratic Kampuchea by Samdech Sihanouk and His Excellency Son Sann were made after the four-point joint statement in Singapore in September 1981, the tripartite ad hoc committee's talks in Bangkok and the meetings of the three Kampuchean parties with His Excellency Rajaratnam in Bangkok on 22 and 23 November 1981. This does not take into account the continued insults by Samdech Sihanouk and His Excellency Son Sann against Democratic Kampuchea from 1979 to 1981, before the Singapore tripartite meeting in September 1981.

Their purposes and political attitudes toward Democratic Kampuchea, which has been the only force fighting and stalemating the more than 300,000 Le Duan Vietnamese enemies -- both their armed forces and their administration -- in Kampuchea during the past 3 years, cause the entire Kampuchean nation and people and everyone in the world to ask the following questions:

Do the purposes and political attitudes of Samdech Sihanouk and His Excellency Son Sann show that they consider the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators as their No 1 enemy, or do they show that they consider Democratic Kampuchea, which is fighting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and exterminators of the Kampuchean race, to be their No 1 enemy? Are their policies of the past 3 years of isolating and weakening Democratic Kampuchea nationalistic Kampuchean policies that support the Kampuchean nation, people and race, or policies that serve the strategy of the Le Duan aggressor clique that wants to smash, disperse and destroy the Democratic Kampuchean forces until no one remains to resist them in Kampuchea, permitting them to achieve their goal of controlling and swallowing up the Kampuchean territory, people and race forever?

Let national and international opinion decide.

If Samdech Sihanouk and His Excellency Son Sann are genuine patriots, they should show it by acting in conformity with the authentic policy of national union to increase forces to fight the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and exterminators of the Kampuchean race. They should discontinue their policies against Democratic Kampuchea -- policies of insulting it and waging activities to isolate and weaken it, the only force that has sacrificed flesh and blood to fight the more than 300,000 Le Duan Vietnamese enemies on the Kampuchean battlefield for the sake of the Kampuchean nation, people and race.

Concerning Democratic Kampuchea, despite the insults and activities to isolate and weaken it of Samdech Sihanouk and His Excellency Son Sann, it still firmly maintains its aims and policy of uniting with Samdech Sihanouk and His Excellency Son Sann on the basis of the political principles of equality, justice and reason to increase forces to fight the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators.

[signed] The Democratic Kampuchean Ministry of Information
Democratic Kampuchea, 7 December 1981

PRC ROLE IN DISSOLUTION OF CPK DISCUSSED

BK090119 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Dec 81 p 4

[Editorial: "China Must Have Something Up Her Sleeve"]

[Text] In all communist countries, whether they are big or small, the communist party is always vested with more authority than the government. But in the actual conduct of the affairs of the state, the distinction vanishes and few pay any heed to the difference, which is normally considered technical. This factor is what makes any assessment of the dissolution of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, which technically is the final authority over the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, very difficult. Possibly to the Khmer Rouge and to China the meaning is crystal clear, but to those of us who are not accustomed to the convoluted logic of the communist hierarchy, it is impossible to follow the hair-splitting. Anyway, that will be one nut to crack when the ASEAN foreign ministers meet in Pattaya tomorrow.

We can, however, make three speculations as to the reason why the Communist Party of Kampuchea was dissolved. The first one is obvious -- to obtain a better image in the world and to appear to have cut off from the past, when Pol Pot and his men went on a rampage killing over a million of their countrymen. The second is a little more devious in that the dissolution of the communist party would leave the government of Democratic Kampuchea free to cooperate with the Sihanouk group and the Son Sann group on an equal footing so that the Khmer Rouge would only appear as patriots who want to oust the Vietnamese and not as communists. The third speculation is that China is playing some deep game which nobody can guess now, but will be seen only sometime in the future, if the patriotic front is set up and is successful.

The Khmer Rouge or Democratic Kampuchea or the Khieu Samphan group has not given any clear answer to the Singapore proposal of a loose coalition with the Sihanouk and Son Sann groups, for reasons which nobody is able to fathom. We agree fully with Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie that China should be persuaded to advise the Khmer Rouge. But it is possible that it is Beijing which is playing the waiting game. The Pattaya foreign ministers meeting seems to take for granted the acceptance by all three groups of the idea of a loose coalition -- the object of the meeting is to consider how to aid the patriotic front, which is yet to be formed.

China up to now has been carrying the burden of re-supplying the Khmer Rouge in order to keep the guerrilla war going against the Vietnamese forces. But China is not a rich country like the Soviet Union, which is pouring in U.S. \$3 million a day to fuel the Vietnamese war machine. And keeping the Vietnamese troops at bay for three consecutive dry seasons is no easy task, and the quantity of arms and ammunition is needed by the Khmer Rouge to accomplish this must have been enormous. So, it is our opinion that it is in China's interest that the three groups form a coalition in the hope that aid in various forms will be forthcoming. If that expectation is correct, it will indeed be a great relief for China.

We do understand that it is near-impossible to guess China's policy, since we cannot even accept as real what she has been saying openly -- and she has not said much. In July, in the international conference on Kampuchea in New York, China came up with a surprise. And we will not be surprised if she comes up again with one this time around.

GENERAL ADDRESSES KAMPUCHEA BORDER SITUATION

BK081200 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Speaking to newsmen at 9th Division headquarters in Nong Kung village, Watthanakan District, Prachin Buri Province, yesterday [5 December] Maj Gen Somkhit Chongphayuha said that every soldier in the 9th Division is ready to defend national security and follow in the footsteps of our heroic ancestors.

Touching on the border situation, he said that the fighting between Vietnamese and Kampuchean soldiers has intensified because it is now the beginning of dry season. The increased fighting causes more stray shells to land in our territory. The Thai people in the border areas have been instructed to take precautions. He said: Our border troops will never allow any foreign soldier to trespass into our territory, and are ready to take such retaliatory action against any intruder as they deem necessary. Thailand has been following a neutral policy toward the conflict in Kampuchea.

The commander of the 9th Division said he believed that Vietnam would not attack Thailand because the Vietnamese themselves have many internal problems to solve as the fighting in Kampuchea continues. However, he said, we are always ready to cope with any situation.

Meanwhile, the 9th Division's intelligence section has reported that five Vietnamese soldiers surrendered to Thai authorities in November. Since the 9th Division was assigned to operate in the border areas of Prachin Buri Province, a total of 30 Vietnamese soldiers have surrendered to Thai authorities.

Thai soldiers engaged in 13 clashes with unidentified armed men along the Thai border in Prachin Buri Province in October, killing four intruders. One Thai soldier was killed and another wounded. Five clashes took place in November, during which 10 intruders were killed and 2 Thai soldiers wounded.

TRADE RELATIONS DISCUSSED WITH LAO OFFICIALS

BK061314 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Thai provincial officials yesterday crossed the Mekong River in the northeastern province of Nakhon Phanom to discuss local trade relations with their counterparts in Savannakhet city of Laos.

Nakhon Phanom Governor Wirot Amarat says that officials of the two countries are trying to resume trade activities at the border checkpoint in Mukdahan District. The checkpoint has been opened since last month following a visit to Thailand by Lao Deputy Prime Minister Phoun Sipaseut. The governor of Nakhon Phanom says that Lao officials will also be invited for trade talks in Nakhon Phanom in the middle of this month.

SAP AGREES 'IN PRINCIPLE' TO JOIN GOVERNMENT

BK050915 Bangkok POST in English 5 Dec 81 pp 1, 22

[Excerpts] The Social Action Party [SAP] yesterday agreed in principle to join Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's government -- if certain conditions are met, party leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot said. The decision was taken at a secret vote by 84 party members, including 71 MP's, attending a special caucus yesterday. Mr Bunchu Rotchanasathian, the deputy party leader, who earlier voiced opposition to the idea of joining the government, did not attend the meeting. "He (Mr Bunchu) notified us that he would not come," said M. R. Khukrit, who declined to divulge the conditions for the coalition alliance, or how the secret voting had gone.

An informed party source said the vote was 54 for joining the government and 18 against. The source added the meeting also authorised M.R. Khukrit to draw up the conditions and to deal with the prime minister in a manner in keeping with the party's dignity. The source said that during the heated debate, the MP's who supported joining the coalition proposed that the party should be given 12 cabinet seats, in proportion with its number of MP's, and that the seats should be held by as many MP's as possible.

The source said that Prime Minister Prem, during private meetings with M.R. Khukrit, set one condition -- that he wanted to keep the Ministry of Finance for his own men. General Prem's condition, the source said, obviously excluded Mr Bunchu and his economic team from the new coalition setup.

M. R. Khukrit told reporters that the meeting yesterday was held in response to a call by one-third of the party's MP's to review a decision adopted on Monday rejecting the prime minister's overture to SAP to join the government. Monday's vote was 20 for joining, 15 against and 26 abstentions. The SAP leaders said he would see General Prem as soon as possible.

Describing the coming cabinet reshuffle as "the building of a new ship and not just fixing up the cracks or holes," M.R. Khukrit said joining the government would strengthen the stability of the government and parliament and would prevent the political situation from becoming more turbulent. Moreover, the move would provide a better chance for SAP to serve the public, he said.

Meanwhile, Deputy Prime Minister Thanat Khoman, leader of the Democrat Party, said last night he welcomed SAP's joining the government, "So that we can help work for the country, instead of toppling one another." He said the Democrats did not want the SAP to quit the government when the party was embroiled in a bitter conflict with the Chat Thai Party over the Saudi Arabian oil controversy.

Asked if he expected any trouble between the SAP and Chat Thai, Dr Thanat said he could not tell "because I am not in the Chat Thai." He added that he was ready to quit in order to allow the prime minister a free hand to reshuffle his cabinet. Meanwhile, Minister of the Prime Minister's Office Colonel Phon Roengprasoetwit said he also was ready to resign and said he had no objection to a Cabinet shakeup.

Prem Confirmation on SAP

BK070754 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Asked about a cabinet reshuffle and if the Social Action Party would join the government, the prime minister replied that the press report citing the Social Action Party's leader, M.R. Khukrit Pramot, as saying that his party would join the government is correct.

POST Editorial

BK070127 Bangkok POST in English 7 Dec 81 p 4

[Editorial: "A New Survival Test for Prem"]

[Text] Is Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon providing greater stability for his government with the inclusion of the Social Action Party [SAP]? He must have considered that such a move would improve his chances of remaining in power until at least the next general elections as prescribed by the Constitution. He had delayed several months before inviting M.R. Khukrit Pramot, leader of the SAP, to rejoin the government.

General Prem must have realised that as it is presently comprised, his cabinet controls only a minority in the elected House of Representatives. If there is a showdown in a joint session of parliament, with enough senators defecting to the opposition over a matter of policy, he apparently believes his government might not survive. This must be a main consideration in the prime minister's mind, but not the only one. He is obviously obsessed with his self-admitted lack of confidence in handling economic problems. Although he appears to have with him some technocrats who are reputable economists, the situation has deteriorated rather than improved.

Today more people than ever before are suffering from poverty, unemployment, under-employment, the rising cost of living, shrinking incomes, and economic inequalities. Much of this is due to world inflation, but part of the deterioration is being blamed by many critics upon measures taken by the first Prem cabinet in which the SAP's economic team was an active participant.

The lowering of retail oil prices from the levels set by then Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan (which brought about his resignation) is believed by many, though denied in other circles, to have been the chief cause of the draining of the oil fund and the monetary circumstances necessitating the devaluation of the baht -- which in turn is now placing further upward pressures upon retail oil prices. Of course, any major increases, even of premium gasoline only, would boost the cost of essential commodities, no matter what threats are made against merchants taking advantage of the oil price rise. In fact, with rumours of the pending oil price jump, the cost of living has already spiraled upwards.

The opportunity offered by General Kriangsak's resignation should have been taken by the SAP economic team to keep the raised oil prices and place the blame on the former premier. However, what is past is past and nothing can be done to undo it. But the lessons of the past should be thoroughly learned if the government is to survive, not so much in parliament as in public esteem and favour.

It is most encouraging for the prime minister that the commanding general of the First Army, General Athit Kamlangk, has come out openly with a statement of continuing support by the military for Gen Prem with his proposal to include the SAP in a reorganised cabinet. It is a political axiom that the stability of a Thai Government depends in large measure upon military backing.

The SAP comes into the government with a problem -- that of an accused person in a murder case whom it had supported until he won the by-election at Chai Nat. That person, it has to be made clear, is to be considered innocent until proved guilty by a court of law. This problem makes it all the more necessary for the government to ensure that justice -- for the victim and the accused -- is carried out. It is going to take considerable diplomatic skill on the part of the prime minister in reforming his cabinet to make sure that all supporting parties are satisfied. He has to keep in mind the interests of those parties which have given him their unstinted backing up till now while he considers the conditions being placed upon him by the SAP as its price for participating in the government.

ATHIT SAYS ARMY WILL CONTINUE TO BACK PREM

BK060357 Bangkok POST in English 6 Dec 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlangk said yesterday that the Army would continue to back the government of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon even if the Social Action Party (SAP) joins it in an expected cabinet shake-up. "I don't see any problems if SAP returns," he said. Meanwhile, Social Action Party leader M.R. Kukrit Pramot is to meet General Prem again, possibly on Tuesday, for further discussions on SAP reentering the government. M.R. Kukrit is expected to submit a list of preconditions to the prime minister including one that the party be given 12 cabinet portfolios in proportion to its representation in the House of Representatives.

General Athit, who is also commander of the 1st Army, said the army would fully support whatever the Prem government did to secure the interests and stability of the country.

Responding to a question that the return of SAP would make some military men unhappy because of the party's alleged involvement in the "Saudi Arabian oil deal controversy," General Athit said as long as General Prem remained the prime minister, "We will fully support him."

He said the military had confidence in the prime minister and believed that what he was planning to do was right. "The prime minister will select good and suitable persons to join his government," General Athit said, adding that the new coalition would be better if all the parties have "goodwill."

Asked to comment on a report that Mr Bunchu Rotchanasathian, the SAP deputy leader, might be excluded from the coalition, General Athit said it did not matter whether or not he returned. "He might back the government from the outside," he said. Even SAP's pre-conditions were not of consequence, he added, "as I am sure that everything can be compromised and agreed upon if all concerned regard the interest and the security of the country."

Meanwhile, Naval Commander-in-Chief Admiral Sombun Chuapibul said the expected cabinet reshuffle was the prerogative of the prime minister and the military would not interfere with politics. However, he said the military would continue to back the government. M.R. Khukrit said he had not fixed a date to meet General Prem as both were very busy. But he said he might see General Prem on Tuesday.

Asked whether the decision or SAP's preconditions for rejoining the government was definite, M.R. Khukrit replied, "Yes, it is definite. However, all now depends on the prime minister."

COMBINED OPERATION LAUNCHED IN SURAT THANI

BK081014 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Civilian and police units and the Combined Military Headquarters No 42 yesterday launched their December offensive operation. The operation, designated as Operation 4202, was aimed at Camp 508, a major stronghold for the communist terrorists in Surat Thani Province.

Col Yunyong Watthananikon, the commander of Headquarters 42, disclosed that the Bang Rachan special task force and rangers from Unit 4151 at Khlong Kap village, Ban Na San District, were sent to encircle Chong Chang village, where Camp 508 is located.

The government troops clashed for about 30 minutes with an unknown number of terrorists at the school in Khao Khok village on the route leading to the terrorist camp. Three government soldiers were wounded. During the clash, the Fourth Army sent aircraft to support the ground force. It is believed that the enemy suffered heavy casualties.

POL POT CP DISSOLUTION SEEN AS BEIJING 'FARCE'

OW090745 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 9 -- NHAN DAN today describes the dissolution announced by the Pol Pot gang of its "Communist Party" as a "Beijing-type fraud."

The paper says: Few are surprised at this deceptive move. Those acquainted with the situation in Kampuchea have seen through the sinister trick of the genocidal clique and their masters.

By dissolving its "Communist party" nominally the Pol Pot gang intends, first of all, to do away with the bad reputation of its universally condemned genocidal regime. It hopes to break with its bloody past and pretend to abandon its Maoist thoughts, which were responsible for the abominable crimes in Kampuchea. Through its so-called "communist party," it usurped power, killed genuine Communists, and served as a tool for the execution of the expansionist policy of the Chinese reactionaries. The men, in black pajamas, who killed millions of Kampucheans with hoes and daggers in the name of the Maoist ideology have provided a horrible picture of "Democratic Cambodia." By announcing the dissolution of its "Communist Party," the Pol Pot clique and its masters have admitted of the notoriety or a Maoist organization and the failure of its utterly reactionary policies.

NHAN DAN goes on: The Pol Pot gang has staged this farce at this moment when it needs to change its face to please those countries which intend to reconsider their attitude toward the gang, especially to calm down the A.S.E.A.N. countries and fool other Kampuchean factions which it is trying to ally itself with. The real aim of the move is to deceive public opinion and seize the command of the "coalition government" rigged up in Bangkok by the three Kampuchean reactionary groups.

"The move taken by the Pol Pot gang has had the effect of erasing a name, but the monster still remains there and it will continue its efforts to destroy the Kampuchean people's cause of national re-construction. It will remain a tool for Chinese expansionism and hegemonism," the paper concludes.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PARTY CONGRESSES ISSUED

Party Secretariat Directive

BK091052 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Dec 81

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 9 December]

[Text] Today NHAN DAN front-pages the text of the party Central Committee Secretariat's directive on holding congresses by party organizations at all levels and appointing delegates to attend the fifth party congress.

The directive says: The coming national VCP congress will concentrate the intellect of the entire party and all people on further concretizing the party line on the socialist revolution. It will develop strengths and positive factors, point out guidelines and measures for overcoming difficulties and correcting shortcomings and, during the period of the 5-year 1981-85 plan and in subsequent years effect an important change in the socialist revolution in order firmly to defend the socialist fatherland and continue to fulfill our international obligations.

The congresses of party organizations at all levels are aimed at making elaborate preparations for the Fifth VCP Congress and organizing the implementation of the congress resolutions.

Armed Forces Guidelines

OW090535 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Under the title "A Number of Initial Experiences on the Grassroots-Level Party Congresses," QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today says: In preparation for the fifth national party congress, our armed forces have begun grassroots-level party organization congresses. We can draw the following initial guidelines on organizing grassroots-level party congresses from the steps that have been taken:

1. We should make thorough preparations and correctly, fully and accurately disseminate the basic spirit of the viewpoints of the party as reflected in the documents of the congresses. Through dissemination we should help party members firmly grasp the Central Committee viewpoints and elicit opinions so that the party members may consider them and make preparations for discussion at the congresses.
2. After learning about the contents, the party chapters should meet to raise issues so that the party members may think them over and form ideas. We should determine the party members' attitude. Everyone should uphold the notion of general responsibility, learn the basic spirit of the contents well, grasp the party viewpoints, comprehensively look at the issues and form clear-cut and definite ideas about the questions raised.
3. In discussions, each delegate should speak succinctly, clearly state his views -- his points of agreement with the drafts -- and give illustrations to defend his reasoning. He should clearly point out the views that should be emphasized or supplemented and the points of disagreement and important terms that must be weighed to clarify the contents but should not deeply argue about terms and academic matters.
4. The presidiums guiding the congresses should include those who firmly grasp the substance of the congresses, know how to bring out ideas and distinguish variant ideas to raise issues for discussion while paying attention to important issues. In summing up they should succinctly and clearly present the ideas discussed by the congresses. When there are variant ideas they should know how to classify them so that they can organize discussion in a clear-cut manner: What views are in agreement, what should be stressed and supplemented and what views are different in content and degree.
5. The time devoted to discussion should be as follows: 5 hours for the item on general situation and tasks -- 3 for discussion of strengths and shortcomings, causes and 2 for the two strategic tasks; 6 hours for the item on economic tasks -- giving 4 hours to the economic aspect and the remainder to other matters.

Van Tien Dung at Conference

OW081133 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] The Military Commission of the party Central Committee recently held an all-army conference of cadres to study the committee's documents to be presented to the fifth party congress. Present at the conference were the chief leading cadres of various units, organs and schools under the Military Commission and the heads of political organs of the units.

The leader of the Political General Department introduced and explained the basic contents of the documents. After studying the documents and exchanging views, the participants unanimously approved all the party Central Committee's ideas, viewpoints and line expounded in these documents.

On behalf of the commission's Standing Committee, Senior Gen Van Tien Dung, first secretary of the party Central Committee Military Commission, delivered a concluding speech in which he stressed the basic issues mentioned in the documents and pointed out the tasks and requirements for holding party congresses at all levels in the armed forces.

IMPORTANCE OF PRODUCT CONTRACTS EVALUATED

BK040340 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Oct 81 pp 28-34

[Article by Nguyen Chi My: "Reflections on the Role of Subjective Factors in the Relationship Between Production Relations and Production Forces" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Both natural and social laws are objective. "Nevertheless, the history of social development differs basically from the history of natural development at one point. In nature, only unconscious and insensible forces influence each other and the general law is manifested by this mutual influence. On the contrary, in social history, the active factor is constituted by conscious human beings who act thoughtfully or under the influence of zeal and who pursue definite goals." (Footnote: Karl Marx and F. Engels: Selected Works, Su That Publishing House, 1971, Hanoi, book 2, p 476) Therefore, when analyzing the influence of any social law, we must appreciate the active role of human subjectivity. When considering the law on the correspondence of production relations with the characteristics and standard of production forces, we must also maintain a similar viewpoint.

The socialist production relations appeared together with the process of dispossessing and eliminating the exploitative class and of liberating the laboring people, and with the process of collectivizing the main means of production of the small producers. On this basis, they began to develop and improve themselves. Here, we should not mistake the immaturity of socialist production relations for the absence of such relations. Nor should we charge the socialist production relations with decreased production, if any. Socialist production relations cannot develop their advantages alone; there must be some human influence to turn these advantages into realities. The problem is to see whether or not human knowledge and the application of these relations conforms with objective economic law.

The socialist production relations create conditions and a starting point from which to rationally use all the natural resources, manpower and finances; develop the national economy and society in a planned manner; apply all scientific and technical innovations on a broad scale; distribute labor rationally and combine the work force with the means of labor and the development of domestic economy with the division of international labor and cooperation in order to better fulfill the material and moral requirements of every member of society. The superiority of socialism lies in its objectivity. Nevertheless, man's subjective role in the application of this superiority of socialism to building and developing the economy is not always relevant.

The present campaign to award product contracts to groups of workers and individual workers in agriculture marks one of our new efforts to make use of the superiority of new production relations in conformity with objective economic law to vigorously accelerate agricultural production. It carries on and develops our experiences in managing agricultural cooperatives during the process of determining and improving the management of agricultural production. We have achieved three contracts with production units for production volume, labor and cost (product contracts with units). Production units award each specific task temporarily to groups of workers or individual workers (also called piecework contracts). Along with the use of piecework contracts with individual workers, we have constantly improved management (first and second levels...), reorganized production, invested in the building of material and technical bases and accelerated agricultural production in the direction of intensive cultivation and multicropping, of expanding the cultivated area and of establishing specialized cultivation areas. We have launched several emulation movements to strengthen cooperatives and increase production in support of the frontline. Attention has been paid to the organization of campaigns to learn from advanced models in all localities.

However, in nearly all agricultural cooperatives, materials and capital are still being wasted and the number of work-days and daily work-hours remains low -- dangerously low in many places. Cases of careless and sloppy work, plowing and transplanting behind schedule and land lying fallow still prevail. Cases of corruption, theft and wastage are increasing. We have adopted many measures and have sought several ways to overcome these negative phenomena, but the number of advanced cooperatives still hovers around 30 percent. Workers lack eagerness, initiative, creativity and endeavour in production. Apart from other causes, everyone has admitted that due to our poor subjectivity, our production forces -- mainly the liberated laboring peasants -- have not developed their revolutionary role and the production relation do not conform with the production forces' characteristics and standard of knowledge. As a result, production relations cannot exert a positive influence on production forces.

The action of subjective factors here does not mean that we casually use our subject to influence the object, but we must know how the objective factors bear upon the object. The objective factors mentioned here are not the entire objective circumstance, but only those factors related to the goals set by the subjective factors. The objective circumstance here is not anything abstract and general but it is something very specific to each phenomenon and each process. We always remember Engels' words: "Man creates his own history, but he creates it in definite circumstances to which he must adapt himself," and "we create our own history but we create it WITH PREMISES AND ON CONDITIONS WHICH ARE VERY DEFINITE" (author's italics) (footnote: Karl Marx and F. Engels: Selected Works, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1971, book 2, pp 959, 614). In this way, production forces and relations are not anything general. The socialist production forces and relations of each stage and each specific movement are all manifested under "very definite conditions and premises."

As a concrete manifestation of production relations, the type of piecework contracts which we have used in our agriculture, could have previously developed the effectiveness of technology, concentrated the source of products and begun the distribution according to labor. However, until a given time, this form of contract did not involve workers with the end results of production, depriving them of a stimulus for creativity.

As we all know, according to Karl Marx, the labor process is a combination of all the organizational and technical factors through which man influences nature and forces nature to serve his life. Marx also cautioned us that these factors bear the heavy historic and epochal marks, and even the specific characteristics of each sector and each profession.

The cultivation of wet rice -- including the plowing, nurturing and harvesting -- in our country is strictly characterized by season. It calls for detailed, careful and urgent work. The quality and high efficiency of the work must be ensured. The quantity and quality of labor is closely correlated. When the work is mechanized, the quantity and quality of labor depends mainly on machinery. When the work is done manually, the quantity and quality of labor depends mostly on workers' knowledge, ability and sense of responsibility. In awarding piecework contracts, what we know (though not yet accurately) is the amount of work, but not its quality, which is very difficult to realize.

Unlike industry, in which every part of the process leaves its mark on the finished products, in the planting of wet rice under the form of piecework contracts, the cooperative members do not leave any "signature" on rice that is the finished product. Although one can tell whether or not the number of workpoints achieved by each cooperative member reflects the quantity and quality of work correctly, one cannot know whether the economic interests and the final income received by each cooperative member are legitimate or not.

Moreover, there are cases of serious violations against the principle of distribution according to labor. As a result, the zeal, ardor and creative initiative of workers is on the wane. Collective labor is no longer a cause for joy, happiness and creativity, and people become indifferent and weary because they feel that they have not actually worked for themselves. This can explain why, at one time, troops had to go to some cooperatives (such as in Do Son, Haiphong) to harvest ripening rice, while the cooperative members left the localities for other small jobs or to do other jobs for their families.

At present, the material and technical bases of our agricultural cooperatives are still mainly operated and manufactured manually, the work method is also manual and labor itself has not been characterized by "joint work" but "only of working side by side" (footnote: Karl Marx: Das Kapital, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1960, book 1, p 21), because "the nature of work cooperation" has not "become a technical essential determined by the characteristics of labor means."

Organizing labor does not only mean the division of labor but also work cooperation. However, in awarding piecework contracts for rice cultivation, some tasks along the line of cooperation are often not based on a scientific rate of labor division but are based on a casual and spontaneous rate of labor division. If work cooperation does not correctly follow the scientific rates of labor division, its effectiveness will definitely decrease. Such a case is the cause of protracted ineffectiveness of "work done by crowds" and "work done by relying on one another." As a result, work efficiency remains low and the cooperative members only work 4 to 5 hours daily.

Our cadres and cooperative members are advancing small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. The reasons for the poor ability and the low standard for collective mastery of our cadres and cooperative members are that their managerial and biological knowledge is still not systematic and is inadequate as compared to their assigned jobs. The production process is complicated while the production and management instruments remain manually operated. There is also a heavy legacy of small-scale production. As peasants living in the period of transition, they can only develop their work and go as far as to give up their ownership in the process of socializing production means and of collectivizing work which is developing increasingly.

The more correctly the distribution system keeps up with the quantitative and qualitative criteria for labor, the more effectively can it consolidate and develop the labor productivity of peasants. The product contracts with groups of workers and individual workers have begun to respond to this principle. Distribution here means compensation for labor spent in the production process (five tasks worked jointly to a given extent) and also compensation for labor already materialized into products (three tasks assigned by cooperatives to groups of members or individual members). Here, distribution according to labor is based on the amount and quality of products turned out. The criterion for distribution here does not merely involve labor spent in each "work section" of the production process (because it is difficult to compute and control this cost) but also the material result of that labor process.

The product contracts with groups of workers and individual workers constitute a form of production management and labor organization which allows us to further understand the principle of remunerating workers according to the quantity and quality of their work. This form of management is suitable to the material and technical bases, the characteristics of wet rice planting and the ability and standard for collective mastery of cooperative members at the present time. It does not negate the advantages of the already established forms of management in cooperatives, but it eliminates facts contrary to the genuinely socialist management method which corresponds with the present stage of the new production relations.

THE NEW CONTRACTUAL FORM IS CLEARLY THE RESULT OF A MOBILE PROCESS THROUGH WHICH SUBJECTIVE FACTORS SURGE FORWARD TO UNDERSTAND AND APPLY THE LAW OF PRODUCTION RELATIONS IN CONFORMITY WITH THE PRODUCTION FORCES. THE ACTIONS OF SUBJECTIVE FACTORS HERE HAVE BEGUN TO DEVELOP THE SUPERIORITY OF SOCIALIST PRODUCTION RELATIONS, TURNING AN INHERENT POSSIBILITY INTO REALITY FOR US.

The advance from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, bypassing the stage of capitalist development, is the process of profound, comprehensive and strict revolutionary transformation which "radically eliminates the old while building the new" (footnote: Political Report of the VCP Central Committee at the Fourth Congress of Nationwide Party Delegates, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, p 49). This revolutionary process requires that our party creatively applies a series of general laws and the law of production relations to suit the production forces particularly. It can be summed up that our party has creatively applied this law to the revolutionary realities in Vietnam through the following points:

We must build anew from the very beginning both the forces and relations of production.

We must combine transformation with construction. We transform for constructive purpose and we build for transformation purposes, paying attention mainly to construction.

We must simultaneously carry out the three revolutions, considering the scientific and technical revolution as the key one.

We must develop the domestic economy well, in connection with the international division of labor and cooperation.

We must constantly take the initiative in improving and perfecting socialist production relations, which are an advantage peculiar to the socialist economy and society.

Our subjective influence on every step forward of the revolution must be exerted in such a way to ensure conformity between the production forces and the production relations.

The aforementioned points are correct, scientific and revolutionary.

As a manifestation of creativity, the product contracts with groups of workers and individual workers which originated from "unconventional contracts" experimentally established, studied and implemented by some localities, led to the issuance of Directive No 100-CT/TU on 13 January 1981 by the party Central Committee Secretariat.

It was difficult to formulate such a correct directive, but it is even more difficult to organize its implementation. An organizational method can be implemented well only when all of its factors function uniformly. If any of the factors is overlooked or incorrectly valued -- either too high or too low -- we will not be able to obtain the expected results.

In Ha Son Binh Province, in about 10 percent (21 out of 200) of the cooperatives, product contracts with groups of workers or individual workers have been applied. Some negative manifestations have been noted in these cooperatives. These cooperatives either have set contract norms incorrectly or have been unable to operationally control the five tasks assumed by collectives. This situation has led to the cooperatives giving nonspecific contracts for some tasks or for entire projects. Such manifestations as dubious allocation of ricefields, high death rates of draft buffalo, quarrels over irrigation water, unauthorized distribution of insecticide and giving tribes to get good ricefield allocations and other favors have been noted.

In some other cooperatives, creches have been destroyed and the number of indirect work credits have increased, resulting from the requirement of paying additional work credits to team chiefs and deputies (120 each to team chiefs and from 60 to 80 to deputy team chiefs). This situation has made the consolidation of cooperatives impossible and has caused internal disunity in the rural areas.

Nevertheless, we cannot use such manifestations to reject the system of product contracts with labor groups and individual workers. We should realize that "considering facts as they are and among their mutual relations, facts are always 'solid' and undeniable proof. However, if facts are taken out of context and independently from their mutual relations, and if they are selected randomly and casually, they will merely be children's games or even worse." (Footnote: V. I. Lenin, Complete Works, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1963, book 23, p 349)

Facts are proving that the negative phenomena noted in those localities which implement the product contracts with labor groups and individual workers, have been caused not by the new contractual policy itself but by the task of organizing its implementation.

Obviously, it would not be right to evaluate the new contractual system by charging it with all the positive and negative changes. For example, an increase in crop yields might result from the establishment of higher norms in contracts but also probably or partly from success in checking corruption and wastage or from thrifty practices. When computing production costs, we actually calculate only the expenses incurred by cooperatives, and we fail to take into account current and past labor spent by cooperative members (evidently this is connected closely with the awarding of product contracts to individual workers). Moreover, we should place the system of product contracts with labor groups and individual workers in the apparatus of the management system in general and among the background of objective circumstances in particular in order to see the many changes we have achieved. They are the resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum on "Developing Production in the Bright Direction," the "Five Openness Movement" in agricultural cooperatives and production collectives in accordance with a decision of the Council of Ministers, a certain number of policies to stimulate the "unification of the three interests" in the economy and now the system of product contracts. All of these have contributed to bringing about good changes among broad segments of the masses. It would be also a mistake if we fail to see the significance and importance of product contracts with labor groups and individual workers. In the fraternal socialist countries, a trend is taking place in their developmental process to shift from the system of labor payment by piecework to the system of labor payment by products. The "confinement of work force and production means in an irrational form of labor organization using the system of egalitarian distribution, will create negativism of all forms, negate the people's collective mastery, restrict creativity and impair workers' zeal and sense of responsibility. (Footnote: NHAN DAN issue No. 97911, editorial, 7 April 1981)

The process of building socialism and especially of advancing from small to large scale production requires that we be thoroughly aware of the real situation of the production forces and relations in their developmental course. We must rely on them to outline the perspective of social development and we must also materialize our immediate steps ahead. If we overlook our long range goals because of immediate interests, we will fall into opportunism. However, if we see only the long range goals and not the immediate urgent tasks, the transitional steps and the specific steps and difficulties in our advance to the future, we will fall into officialism and illusionism.

The system of product contracts with labor groups and individual workers is now in progress. It equates production relations with the real situation of production forces. We might have to change the system in the future if the production forces and relations change again. This is understandable because in history the situation of production forces and relations has never been perfect but the production forces and relations have formed and developed in the course of social development.

The direction we must take immediately to develop production is to correctly implement Directive No 100-CT/TU of the party Secretariat on the improvement of contractual forms and the directive of the Council of Ministers on the implementation of the "five opennesses" movement in agricultural cooperatives and production collectives. On the one hand, we must realize the importance in establishing good production organizations and in thoroughly understanding the principle of distribution according to labor in order to encourage all people to work. On the other, we must also understand that if we fail to carry out the supervisory and control tasks well, it will be very difficult to organize production and implement the system of distribution according to labor, especially at the present time when negative phenomena have appeared in many localities.

The long-range plan for advancing small to large-scale socialist production in general, and in agriculture in particular, is to build "the system of collective mastery along with socialist industrialization." In order to do so, we have no other way than "to firmly grasp dictatorship of the proletariat, develop the laboring people's collective mastery and carry out simultaneously the three revolutions of which the scientific and technical revolution is the key." This means that we should constantly enhance our subjective ability to master the process of building a new socialist society.

GENERAL DISCUSSES RESERVE FORCES DEVELOPMENT

BK090840 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN No 10 in Vietnamese Oct 81 pp 10-16

[Article by Col Gen Len Trong Tan: "Develop and Manage the Mobilized Reserve Forces for National Defense" -- capitalized passages published in italics]

[Text] I. A Strategic Problem of the All-People National Defense Undertaking

The fourth national congress of party delegates pointed out: "Along with building the country in all respects, we must exert efforts to build a firm and strong system of all-people national defense, strengthen the People's Armed Forces and develop the national defense industry in order to ensure that the country can readily defeat all offensives by the aggressor." (Footnote: Resolution of the Fourth National Congress of Party Delegates, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, p 25)

Scrupulously implementing the resolution of this congress, our people and army have recorded victories of historic significance: defeating two wars of aggression masterminded and directly waged by the Beijing expansionists. Through these two wars, the reactionaries within the Beijing authorities have exposed themselves as THE DIRECT AND DANGEROUS ENEMY OF OUR PEOPLE. This has been clearly revealed in their maniacal ambitions, wicked designs and cunning maneuvers against our country (as well as against Laos and Kampuchea).

At present supported and abetted by bellicose U.S. forces, the Beijing reactionaries are daily and hourly waging a war of sabotage in all fields in an attempt to weaken our country. They have launched armed provocation and land-grabbing activities, conducted psychological and espionage wars and are preparing conditions for waging a war of aggression on a large scale to annex our country. Therefore, "for a long period of history, all our party, people and army must continue to carry out at the same time TWO STRATEGIC TASKS: SUCCESSFULLY BUILD SOCIALISM AND ALWAYS STAND COMBAT READY TO DEFEND THE SOCIALIST FATHERLAND FIRMLY DETERMINED TO FOIL ALL THE SCHEMES AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION BY CHINESE EXPANSIONISM AND HEGEMONISM AND INTERNATIONAL REACTIONARY FORCES AND TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE OF THE WORLD PEOPLES." (Footnote: Le Duan: "All for the Socialist Fatherland and for the People's Happiness," speech delivered at the First Session of the Seventh National Assembly, TAP CHI CONG SAN, Issue No 7, 1981)

Always maintaining the country's combat readiness is a matter of survival for our nation. Along with building the country, we must constantly uphold vigilance, intensively consolidate national defense and ensure that our country will have increasingly powerful forces capable of fighting and routing the enemy right from the start under any war conditions, effectively protecting the people's lives and property and eventually winning total victory over the aggressors. Such a war would be a modern people's war for the defense of the socialist fatherland. Right from the outset, the local people's war and the war fought by regular army corps [binh doanf] with combat coordination among various armed services and branches must be launched on a large scale and with ever more modern means.

The regular standarized and modernized army corps, which consist of various armed services and branches, will deal decisive blows at the enemy and advance, together with the People's Armed Forces, to smash the entire agressor army. These forces must be made really powerful with an ever higher level of standardization and modernization, well trained and resourceful in combat. Engaging in cordinated combat by the various armed services and branches of a standarized and modernized army involved highly demanding requirements that must be met by every militaryman in the fields of politics, ideology, ethical virtues, physical fitness, knowledge of military science and technology, skills in military labor and combat proficiency. In peacetime this army cannot be organized in accordance with a wartime table or organization. It is best, most rational and most economical to do the following: The standing forces only need to have a sufficient total number of troops with high quality but each grassroots-level unit; each sector and each locality must develop massive reserve forces that stand ready to be mobilized to meet the needs of the army. The reserve forces consist of militarymen who have finished their obligatory military service in the standing army and youths belonging to an age group established by law who have been properly given military training and closely controlled. Under normal conditions, they are members of the production forces but when the order is given they will become cadres and combatants of army units that have already been organized, developed and trained in peacetime and are now ready for combat.

Building a standarized and modernized army with powerful standing forces that are sufficiently manned and of high quality, while organizing massive, mobilized reserve forces that have been prperly trained and closely controlled is our understanding and concretization of the party line concerning the all-people national defense system, the arming of the masses and the combination in the new stage of the revolution. This line will ensure that our country can simultaneously step up economic construction and intensify the consolidation of national defense and can constantly improve its combat readiness level and capability.

Satisfactorily developing and managing the mobilized reserve forces for national defense constitutes a strategic problem of the all-people national defense system. THIS IS A TASK TO BE CARRIED OUT BY THE ENTIRE PEOPLE AND ALL SECTORS AND ECHELONS OF THE STATE MACHINERY. It just cannot be done by the Ministry of National Defense and the army alone.

II. The Objective and the Very New, Very High Requirements of the Task of Developing and Managing the Mobilized Reserve Forces

During the two wars of resistance against France and the United States, under party leadership, our state adopted various systems for mobilizing the forces of the entire people to strengthen the army in view of the ever higher requirements of the war. These systems consisted of the voluntary system, the military obligation system, the upgrading system which turned militia and self-defense forces into local forces and the local forces into regular forces, and so forth. These methods of mobilizing manpower for the army were highly effective in the war of liberation. Nevertheless, they are only suitable for an army consisting purely of infantry units deployed separately or concentratedly that are engaged in combat and construction at the same time.

With these methods, the forces mobilized are not yet prepared to form into units. The essential requirements of mobilization are yet to be institutionalized into law that must be observed by everyone, every sector and every echelon. After completing their military service, cadres and combatants return to civilian life. They are not closely controlled; nor are they given further military training. Therefore, when they are needed for military service again, we do not immediately have complete units with cadres and combatants who are fully prepared and closely organized so as to fight and defeat the enemy promptly.

Today our army is a standardized and modernized people's army capable of fighting with coordination among the various armed services and branches. Under the new combat circumstances, every cadre and combatant must receive comprehensive training so that he will possess a high level of combat effectiveness, good skills in military techniques and the capability to master modern weapons and equipment. When war breaks out, the army must be able to expand rapidly in number while still maintaining its quality.

In order that our country in peacetime can maintain a necessary standing army but is still able to meet the requirements of war, we must build and manage the mobilized reserve forces in such a way as to ensure that we can expand the standing army when necessary while successfully meeting the national defense requirements of war under modern conditions. The reserve forces must be mobilized simultaneously on a large scale in accordance with a predetermined plan for each locality. The cadres and combatants mobilized must be fully qualified for combat duties as members of the standing army. The objective of mobilization work is to set up on the spot whole units (regiments or divisions) in accordance with predetermined plans, which are complete with a command structure for the various armed services and branches, the necessary conditions for obtaining material and technical supplies and the means for mobility to engage in combat activities immediately. The mobilization of such units for combat action must be reckoned with not in terms of months of weeks but hours. Therefore, it is necessary to organize the management of mobilized reserve forces in every grassroots-level unit and every locality in a really scientific manner and in strict accordance with uniform regulations.

This is a very new problem involving very high requirements that stems from the objective demands of war for the defense of the socialist fatherland. With regard to our country at present, this IS AT THE SAME TIME AN IMPERATIVE AND PRESSING PROBLEM AND A FUNDAMENTAL LONG-TERM PROBLEM that must be resolved to ensure victory in the war for national defense.

The task of building and managing the reserve forces must be reflected in all activities, building the economy and developing culture and science and technology. To carry out this task satisfactorily means to understand the party viewpoint and line on all-people national defense, on people's war and on the coordination between economic development and national defense.

All people, especially able-bodied youths, must undergo military training and must be integrated into armed mass organizations. It is necessary to coordinate production and other tasks with military training in order to enable each citizen to fully perform their two obligations, engaging in productive labor to help build the country and defending the fatherland and maintaining political security and social order in localities.

In universities, vocational education schools, party schools and schools for training economic and social management cadres, cultural, political and vocational improvement courses and military training sessions must be included in the curriculum in order to train commanding cadres and technical personnel for the armed forces.

The military service law must be applied to all able-bodied and healthy youths. Youths of the prescribed military age must perform compulsory military service in the regular army units. After their military service period is over, they will return to their production position and other tasks and become members of the reserve forces. Once in these forces, they will be controlled closely and will undergo periodic refresher military training. When the state mobilizes them back to the armed forces, they can engage in combat immediately.

Each locality, sector and grassroots-level unit, depending on its characteristics and duties, must build units and armed branches ready for the armed forces. For example, the transportation and construction sector will build military transportation and engineer units; the postal and wired radio sector will build signal units; the chemical sector will build chemical units; and so forth. Production establishments, localities and sectors must also prepare, according to plan, conditions for ensuring rear services and means of transportation for mobilized units to perform their combat duties promptly.

In wartime the mobilized reserve forces are secret figures that surprise the enemy. They will change the balance of power on the battlefield quickly if they are properly organized and trained and closely managed in time of peace.

Our country is now in a period of transition to socialism. Seriously implementing compulsory military service vis-a-vis able-bodies and healthy youths, providing proper military training for all people and closely managing the mobilized reserve forces are active contributions to the building of new men and the strengthening of social management. By carrying out these tasks satisfactorily, we will not only save national defense expenditures but will also help actively to accelerate economic development and the establishment of a new order and a new discipline in our society.

III. Building and Managing the Mobilized Reserve Forces are Systems of Close, Uniform, Continuous and Scientific Organizational Tasks

Under the party leadership, building and managing the mobilized reserve forces for the national defense cause are the duties of all people and the dictatorship of the proletariat. In carrying out the tasks of building and managing the reserve forces, persons in charge of units, production establishments, localities, sectors and echelons must DIRECTLY embark on organizing the training and management of the mobilized reserve forces and are responsible to the state for the mobilization of these forces and the necessary material facilities according to a concentrated and unified plan. To fulfill these tasks successfully and most profitably for the economy-developing undertaking, there must be A SYSTEM OF CLOSE AND UNIFORM ORGANIZATIONAL MEASURES.

The organization and management of manpower and equipment -- which is necessary for their mobilization when there is war -- in each grassroots-level unit and each economic and technical sector is a primary task. If manpower and equipment are not well managed and if plans for using them are not available now, we will certainly become passive when war breaks out.

We are carrying out a new distribution of manpower throughout the country. Zoning and planning work for such a distribution is being studied and gradually organized and carried out. In devising a strategic deployment of manpower that benefits both the economy and national defense, we must take into account military tasks in each locality, especially the task of building regular army units as the situation may require. On this basis, plans must be worked out to move manpower about according to a definite structure and to quantitative and qualitative requirements in order to create sources of manpower reserves for national defense.

Our army has more than 30 years of continuous warfare. Our armed services and branches are in the process of development. At present training reserve cadres and technical personnel to meet the requirements for expanding the army when they arise is an important and urgent task. Special attention must be given to training reserve cadres and technical personnel at colleges and vocational middle schools. Training objectives, programs and methods must be carefully devised to suit the country's current situation and tasks, and at the same time develop the technical speciality of each training institution. The best efforts must be made to avoid formalism, perfunctoriness and irresponsibility. Party schools and economic and social management schools for cadres -- centers for training the country's leading and managerial cadres -- must formulate their own military study programs patterned on a uniform plan so that cadres, upon graduation, will be fully capable of guiding and organizing the building of the all-people national defense system and carrying out people's war in every unit and every locality.

For many years now we have enforced the military obligation system for young men. Since the country has always been in a state of war, the implementation of the military obligation has borne the characteristics of the recruitment of troops with not so complicated methods and procedures. Today, implementing the military obligation is intended to induct into the army ALL young men within the prescribed age group and train them (in peacetime) as cadres and combatants of the standing army. Afterwards, they will return to civilian life to resume production and other tasks as members of the army ON RESERVE STATUS WHO ARE INCLUDED IN THE TABLE OF ORGANIZATION FOR MOBILIZED RESERVE FORCES UNITS SET UP FOR SUBSEQUENT YEARS. Over time, the army still has the responsibility to manage and train them. The persons in charge of production, administrative or service units shall manage them into two aspects: managing members of the work force and managing army cadres and combatants who have been assigned to mobilized reserve forces units. Therefore, when changing their tasks or work locations, the persons in charge must work in coordination with the military organs concerned to arrange for their replacements. This is necessary so that, should a mobilization order be announced, the units concerned could proceed with their activities normally.

Preparations must be made in advance to create favorable conditions for the youths to score good grades in studying and training upon joining the army. Specifically, we must organize basic military drills and physical exercises for the youths and teach them the spirit of socialist patriotism, the spirit of socialist internationalism, the obligation to defend the fatherland, the fine nature and traditions of the army and so forth. If all students in our country are fully qualified both mentally and physically to fulfill the functions of members of the standardized and modernized People's Army upon finishing a secondary general education, thanks to the efforts of the education and public health sectors and the youth unions, they will achieve higher quality while undergoing training in the army and we can further diversify their military study programs. After serving for a period of time in the army, they can develop the good effects of their basic and systematic military training for many years to come. If this is done, after a number of years our country will have very massive reserve forces; proceeding from this, we will be able to set up, within a very short time, many divisions comprised of various armed branches possessing a fighting strength comparable to that of the standing armed forces.

Since the requirements for implementing the law on military obligation change, there will be changes in methods and procedures. First of all, it is necessary to systematically keep track of the registration of youths for military obligation at certain predetermined points in time in accordance with uniform standards. By doing this satisfactorily, we will establish the conditions for distributing the work force in a rational and scientific manner to the various armed services and branches in a given area, and this will be beneficial to both national defense and long-term economic construction.

Every year, under the military obligation law, large numbers of discharged cadres and combatants have become part of the army's reserve forces. Formerly, discharged troops in the north who returned to their home localities had a level of military knowledge little higher than that of the local militia and self-defense forces. Those discharged could be assigned to any job under a correct treatment policy. The number of army cadres and combatants with a high level of technical knowledge is now increasing. This constitutes a military technical work force with high levels of education and technical specialties that we have trained with much time and effort. To the various economic and technical sectors, this force constitutes an important source of technical replacements. A major problem has arisen from this issue: We should distribute and administer this force well so that, on the one hand, we can make full use of the skills acquired by these troops during their time in the army to accelerate production vigorously and on the other hand we can preserve and develop their military skills in connection with productive labor. It would be a real waste if we assigned a gun surveyor or a tank master to a simple labor job. All military agencies, production units and administrative and professional installations should coordinate with one another to carry out the distribution, employment and management of discharged troops well. This issue is causing many major and complicated economic, military, political and social problems.

The mobilized reserve forces of the army may periodically receive refresher military training for a given time in the areas where they engage in production or work, or in the mobilized units as a whole. The military agencies as well as the production units should be well aware of this requirement to determine the time and procedures for conducting military training properly.

These tasks indicate that the establishment and administration of mobilized reserve forces constitute an entire system of very scientific and elaborate organizational tasks which must follow the party viewpoints and lines. This requires personnel management and training to make workers and national defense combatants out of these forces, which will work simultaneously in both systems of production and military organizations. These mobilized reserve forces will develop with time. If we establish and administer these forces well it will benefit both national defense and the economy. This is an important political mission for the system of proletarian dictatorship -- a mission related directly to the interests of each individual, each collective and the entire country.

To fulfill the above duties successfully, it is obvious that we should regularly educate the people, especially youths, on the revolutionary situation and tasks, the close relationship between national construction and defense, revolutionary vigilance, patriotism, love of socialism and the duties and benefits of citizens. Along with the political and ideological education, the organizational tasks should also be emphasized.

The mobilization task involves several specific professional requirements, and a large amount of work must be done successively from year to year. It calls, therefore, for a system of responsible agencies down to the village level. To lead this task correctly and in the right direction, thereby developing the integrated strength of all sectors and echelons, it is necessary to intensify the leadership of party organizations and work coordination among various sectors of the state machinery. The military agencies must fulfill their role as advisers to the party committees. At the same time, they must fulfill their function as specialized agencies of the state administration well.

Implementing the various resolutions of the party and state on maintaining combat readiness and on building and administering the mobilized reserve forces, many provinces and cities have recently organized and conducted training and drills under the direct leadership of the party committee echelons. The initial results have asserted the necessity and correctness of the questions raised. At the same time, they also point out the new potentials and favorable conditions as well as questions to be continually discussed and resolved in order to systematize this task. With a common effort, it is certain that this task will provide good results and make a strong impact on national construction and defense.

NEW ECONOMIC ZONES SET UP IN DAC LAC PROVINCE

OW041754 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 4 -- Dac Lac, a highland province in central Vietnam, has set up seven new economic zones, eight state farms specializing in coffee and rubber, and two afforestation centres for settlers from lowland provinces. More than 25,000 families totalling 141,000 people from populous provinces in the lowlands have come to settle in Dac Lac, bringing the total population of the province to 500,000, or one-third more than before liberation (April 1975)

With 31,000 hectares newly reclaimed in the new economic zones, Dac Lac now has 100,000 hectares of tilled land, 10,000 hectares of which are under wet rice. The settlers have set up 39 cooperatives and 125 production collectives, accounting for 37 percent of the province's total number of such collective production units. Eleven water reservoirs have been built, each capable of watering from 1,000 to 4,000 hectares. With state funding and technical assistance, the newcomers have also built 95 bridges and sluices and repaired 1,000 kilometres of road.

They have built more than 300,000 square metres of floor space for housing schools and stock-breeding. Many former wild and remote areas have been turned into thriving economic centres provided with markets, bus terminals, shops, schools, dispensaries, creches and houses of culture.

In the three years of 1978-1980, the new economic zone in Dac Lac sold to the state 48,000 tonnes of grains, 1,500 tonnes of other farm produce, and more than 800 tonnes of slaughter pigs.

SRV HELPS IN REPAIRING HIGHWAY TO PHNOM PENH

OW051145 Hanoi VNA in English 0302 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 5 -- A ceremony was recently held in Ho Chi Minh City by the Vietnamese Road and Bridge Division No 6 and the Road Department of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to inaugurate the newly repaired portion of the national Highway No 1 from the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border to Phnom Penh capital. The road was left in disrepair throughout the U.S. war of aggression.

During almost three years of work, the Vietnamese workers moved more than 450,000 cubic metres of earth and stone, repaired 167 kilometres of road, and built 9 bridges and put the Neak Luong ferry station back into operation. In the same period Vietnam also helped train 120 Kampuchean transport workers.

GRAIN PRODUCTION ATTAINED IN 1981 HIGHEST EVER

BK000515 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Dec 81

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 8 December]

[Text] NHAN DAN front-pages a report that 1981 is the year in which the country has attained the highest-ever grain production target, with the total volume of grain production being estimated at 15 million metric tons, including 12.57 million metric tons of paddy and 2.5 million metric tons of subsidiary food crops computed in paddy terms. The northern provinces have overfulfilled the 1981 plan, both in terms of area and paddy output and yield.

EX-SENATOR CALLS FOR SCRAPPING OF U.S. DEFENSE PACT

BK021153 Hong Kong AFP in English 1127 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Manila, 2 Dec (AFP) -- A top opposition leader today advocated "complete neutrality or non-alignment" for the Philippines through the dismantling of America's five military bases in this country.

Former Senator Lorenzo Tanada, president of the opposition Laban Party, also called for the scrapping of the post-Second World War mutual defense pact and military assistance agreement between the United States and the Philippines. "If the United States resists," he said in a speech before the Philippine Columbian Club, "bring the matter of our national survival to the United Nations for the world to know and judge."

Mr Tanada said, "Potent nuclear instruments of war" are stored and "in constant readiness" in the U.S. Subic Naval Base, homeport of the 7th Fleet just across Manila Bay and in Clark Air Force Base in Angeles City, central Luzon. In the event of war between the United States and Russia, Mr Tanada said, Russia "would for sure" bomb and totally destroy American bases in this country.

Mr Tanada claimed the Philippines was not bound by the 1979 renegotiated bases accord with the United States since President Ferdinand Marcos "alone" entered into it "without the authority or ratification of the Filipino people."

A rabid critic of President Marcos, ex-Senator Tanada also said removal of the U.S. bases would mean the disappearance of U.S. military, economic and political aid to the 16-year old Marcos regime.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST U.S. IMMIGRATION TREATMENT INCREASE

BK021157 Hong Kong AFP in English 0355 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Manila, 2 Dec (AFP) -- A Philippine Foreign Ministry official today recounted her own story of "rude treatment" at United States ports of entry, adding to a growing national protest against U.S. Immigration behavior. The deputy chief of the Foreign Ministry's political section, Luz del Mundo, filed a formal complaint with the director of airport operations in Los Angeles against "rude" immigration procedures.

Earlier, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Philippine National Assembly asked the government to file a formal protest with the U.S. Government against "continued discourtesies and indignities suffered by visiting Philippine nationals at U.S. ports of entry."

The assembly outcry was sparked by complaints from some assemblymen who said they were detained for more than 2 hours last Sept 9 at the Los Angeles airport and subjected to "embarrassing treatment" and "unnecessary interrogation."

A strongly-worded editorial in the pro-government PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS today supported moves for a louder diplomatic protest with the U.S. Government to "make it known that Filipinos are no whipping dogs of American officials."

"The arrogant, uncouth and outrightly oppressive treatment accorded Filipinos seeking entry into the United States has too long been the subject of complaints from tourists and businessmen who have been made to feel like beggars at the gates of that nation," the DAILY EXPRESS said. Earlier the National Assembly cited the "special and courteous reception given by Filipino immigration authorities to the humblest American tourist here," adding that "such lack of mutuality on fundamental courtesy is deplorable and could precipitate a sour note in Philippine-American relations."

MALACANANG TO DECIDE ON EXTRADITION OFFENSES

HK060436 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Malacanang, and not the courts, will determine whether or not an offense is political or criminal under the newly signed RP-U.S. extradition treaty. This was stressed yesterday by Solicitor General Estelito Mendoza, who negotiated the treaty in Washington last December, in a talk with newsmen in his office in Makati. Mr Mendoza explained that political crimes are not covered under the treaty as a matter of practice. A government signatory to an extradition treaty is bound to surrender fugitives from justice found on its territory on demand from the other signatory.

MARCOS REITERATES BAN ON DISCUSSION OF SABAH ISSUE

HK040208 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] The president has reiterated the government's decision against public debate about the Sabah issue. The president described the Sabah issue as involving national security and foreign policy. He said that he would ask Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to stop public discussions on the Sabah case. He pointed out that the matter involves lives and the destiny of the country. Mr Marcos also said that he was willing to discuss the issue with anybody, on the promise that what was discussed would not be made public.

It may be recalled that the Philippines and Malaysia have agreed on a solution of the problem and other matters related to Sabah and affecting the Philippines.

BILL FILED TO ENCOURAGE OPPOSITION PARTY

HK040249 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez is filing a bill in the Batasan encouraging the growth of a dedicated opposition party. The bill will also call for a government subsidy, for a moratorium on the ban against turncoatism, and other incentives for opposition political parties. Perez announced the proposal during a meeting with the Rotary Club [words indistinct]. He said the country's interest is best served if there is an active properly-oriented opposition. Perez added that the Batasan bill is designed to strengthen and protect the rights of the opposition.

Opposition Leaders' Criticism

HK060432 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Two opposition leaders reacted coolly yesterday to a proposal which would encourage the formation of a strong, properly oriented minority party. Assemblymen Salvador Laurel and Reuben Canoy, leading figures in the fragmented minority in the Batasan, issued separate statements assailing the proposal. Laurel said the Perez proposal only reveals the administration's intention to create and subsidize a weak and docile opposition in the country.

PROPOSED BILL OF RIGHTS FOR STUDENTS FILED

HK040455 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] A Batasan bill has been filed which seeks to guarantee five basic rights of students. The proposed magna carta for students that would guarantee their five major rights was introduced by Assemblyman (Jerry Espina). In a talk with newsmen, (Espina) said the proposed measure seeks to give meaning to the constitutional mandate which recognizes the vital role of the youth in nation building. (Espina) said that the bill is designed to guarantee their rights, and these are the right of self-organization, the right to free expression, the right to air grievances, the right to noninterference in legitimate student activities, and the right to academic freedom. The bill was referred to the Committee on Education chaired by Minister Onofre Corpuz, for further study and consideration.

ENRILE MEETS WITH STUDENT LEADERS FOR THIRD TIME

HK080841 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has met with student leaders representing the Students' Council of the University of the Philippines to solve problems in student-police-military relations. Reports said the meeting, the third of such kind of dialogue, was friendly and cordial. Also present during the dialogue were Lt Gen Fidel Ramos, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] vice chief of staff and concurrent head of the Constabulary and the Integrated National Police; Maj Gen (Castro Olivas), head of the Philippine Constabulary metropolitan police force; and Brig Gen (Sumat Maringal), superintendent of the northern police district. During the meeting, the students complained about the police and military spying on them and their academic activities. They said this is in violation of a previous agreement between the student group and Minister Enrile.

MARCOS GRANTS AMNESTY TO 265 MUSLIM REBELS

HK040252 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] President Marcos yesterday granted complete and absolute amnesty to another batch of 265 former Muslim rebels who came to Malacanang in order to help in the government's pacification and development efforts. About 35 top commanders and field commanders of the Moro National Liberation Front in Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur returned to the folds of the law, bringing in their followers, and handed over 190 assorted high-powered arms to the government.

The president directed the Armed Forces of the Philippines to prepare the amnesty papers and [words indistinct] identifications, in order to prevent any problems they may have with the authorities.

Warning on Communist Infiltration

HK040448 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Excerpts] President Marcos has called on Muslim religious leaders to guard their flock against communist infiltration. The president issued the call to 150 members of the Ulama Council who called on him at Malacanang. The chief executive said communist aims and goals are against the teachings of the Koran. He said intelligence reports have it that communists are working to infiltrate religious groups. Meantime he urged Muslim spiritual leaders to unite for nation building. The president said he will study the proposal to set up an Islamic Development Bank, which Saudi Arabia has pledged to support. He also pledged to support the construction of a printing press to print the Koran and other Muslim religious teaching materials.

Earlier the chief executive granted full amnesty to 265 muslim rebels who have offered to join the government. The former MNLF rebels informed the president that they joined the secessionist movement because the Filipino Muslims have been exploited, ignored and neglected by past administrations. Through their leaders, the returnees said that the various projects launched by the government convinced them of the sincerity of the president in working for the welfare of the people, particularly the Muslim Filipinos.

PROGRESS SEEN IN MINDANAO PACIFICATION DRIVE

HK040452 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The government's pacification campaign in Mindanao is making full strides. Before last night's surrender of 265 rebels from Lanao, 2 small groups from Tawi-Tawi, Lanao del Sur and Sulu also laid down their arms. Twenty-four rebels in Tawi-Tawi surrendered to Brig Gen (Cesar Varquita), commanding general of the 1st Marine Brigade in Bonggaw. The surrenderees turned in 6 M-16 rifles, 4 carbines, 13 grenades, and several .45 pistols. In Lanao del Sur, 22 rebels surrendered to the commanding officer of the 2nd Brigade, 3d Infantry Division, and in Sulu 15 rebels returned to the folds of the law through negotiations made by Mayor (Ben Kulari) of (Kalibaw). The group turned in eight Garand rifles, six carbines, and several rifles and ammunition.

MARCOS SAYS COMMUNIST PARTY WILL NOT BE LEGALIZED

HK040139 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] President Marcos says there is no plan to legalize the Communist Party of the Philippines. He rejected suggestions that the government was considering giving the outlawed party legal status. He discussed the matter in response to questions by newsmen at Port Azul where the president opened the [words indistinct] gold international tournament yesterday. The president stressed that the matter of legalizing the communist party has not been discussed among government officials.

CABINET, NEDA PROJECT 1983-87 ECONOMIC PLAN

HK030429 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] A stronger and more viable economy is projected for the Philippines. The projection was made by economic experts who submitted a 5-year development plan to the Cabinet and NEDA [National Economic and Development Authority] officials. The plan has been incorporated in the 5-year economic development program that covers 1983 to 1987. President Marcos ordered the concerned agencies to further support the program. The plan also aims to increase people's participation in productive efforts and generate more jobs.

Overall, the 5-year development plan gives priority to energy development, manpower training, infrastructure development and agricultural production. The KKK, the national livelihood program, will also play a vital role in the development plan. A key factor for the success of the 5-year development plan is the efficient implementation of the nationwide livelihood program, or KKK, in which the government has already allocated 1 billion pesos.

This was disclosed by President Marcos during a joint meeting of the Cabinet and NEDA officials in Malacanang. Prime Minister Cesar Virata, a member of the Cabinet as well as of the Executive Committee, predicted that world economy will recover next year. This will bolster the prospects of the Philippines and other developing nations. He said that with this optimistic forecast, protectionism will likely ease up, and that trade relations with developed and developing nations will expand.

As finalized in the Malacanang meeting, the 5-year plan aims to raise the economic growth rate to 6.5 percent annually, increase the people's participation in production and equal distribution of wealth, and, most of all, generate more activities and reduce underemployment, and limit the unemployment rate to not more than 4 percent.

NEW LABOR RECRUITMENT AGENCIES TO BE BANNED

HK060437 Baguio Mountain Province Broadcasting Corporation in English 0400 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] The Ministry of Labor and Employment will impose next year a complete ban on the issuance of licenses for new recruitment agencies as well as construction companies which will hire workers for overseas jobs. Labor Minister Ople disclosed this yesterday after addressing a convention of the Philippine Contractors' Association at the Philippine Plaza Hotel. Ople said the number of recruiting firms has reached what he called a saturation point. There are now 550 licensed recruitment companies and authority holders. Of the 550, 300 are placement agencies, and 100 are construction contractors who hire workers abroad.

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